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"LOVERIN'S
" CHART OF TIME,
CENTOGRAPH
AND
SLATE.

HISTORICAL KEY.

PERIODS AND EPOCHS.

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4 63
"TEMPUS OMNIA VINCET."



New York:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

1882.

LOVERIN'S

HISTORICAL CHART OF TIME.

EXPLANATION OF COLORS.

191 ■ HISTORY OF ROME

1 ▲ - BARBECUES AND TURKS

2 ■ - BIBLE AND CHURCH

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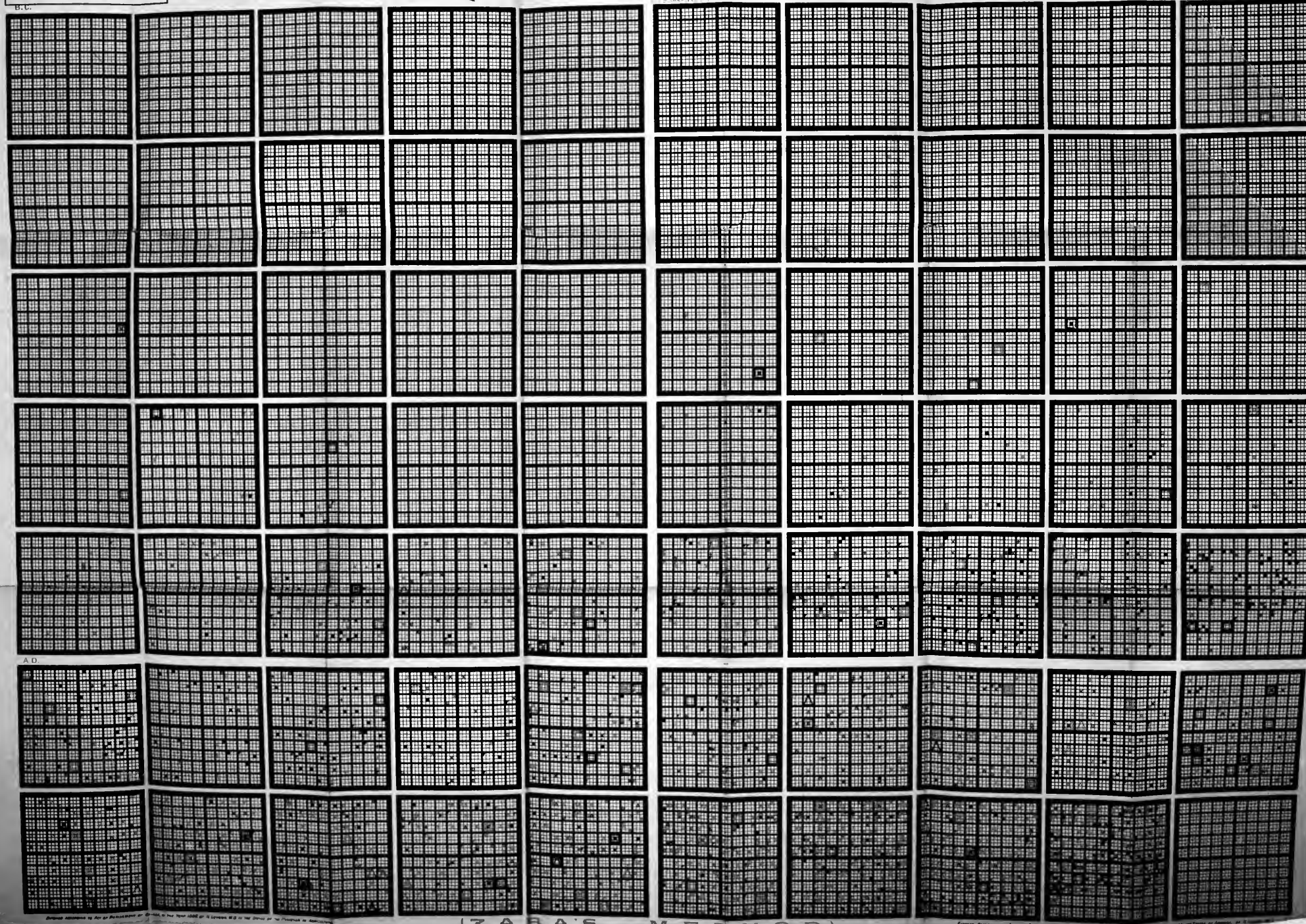
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REPRESENTS REMARKABLE EVENTS





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TO MY ESTEEMED DAUGHTER,

ELIZABETH,

THIS WORK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

N. LOVERIN, M.D.

APRIL 23rd, 1882.

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B.C.

A.D.

PREFACE.

THIS work will place within the reach of professors and teachers, as well as students and others, means by which the memory, easily and effectively, may become possessed of historical events in their chronological order, through the faculties of *localization* and *association*, based upon the decimal system of reckoning, at once the most simple and practical.

It cannot be contravened that the chronology of history has been almost wholly neglected or ignored by the early writers.

That such should have been true in regard to the comparatively modern historians seems incredible; and that at no period until the nineteenth century a chart or map of time is to be found will undoubtedly increase our astonishment and wonder.

THE FACT NEVERTHELESS EXISTS !

No science is more instructive, nor need there be any more interesting, than history. Whatever efforts, therefore, are in the direction of supplying a want so universal, and of making its study more practical, will be received with approbation by the whole literary world.

The mistaken notion (forced), that *figures* are representatives of time, has long since endowed the subject with the necessity for extraordinary mental effort, and spread the mantle of indifference so effectually that few are found who consider it attractive.

This has been recognized by those who have supplied their places with rivers, streams, trees, etc., in order that they might, with less effort, more understandingly impress the memories of their students with correct ideas concerning the grand divisions of history.

Figures mark dates as they do quantities. They are not, however, representatives of time any more than of place, a self-evident proposition requiring no proof. Hence, all works of whatever kind, and wherever found, presuming to represent chronology by figures, letters, or both, fail to fulfil their pretensions quite as much as those that would indicate geography without the use of maps.

Under such circumstances the useful and instructive science of history becomes irksome, uninteresting, and, perhaps, even repulsive.

What might have been a source of pleasure and profit, sooner or later, is one of indifference; and the unpopular condition of the whole subject, at the present time, is the result.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Let the science of history, as well as geography, have its chart. Let both time and place be recognized, and the students be encouraged to localize facts, on the one as on the other, where they respectively belong.

Cultivate the memory *by using the eyes*, and their nerves of induction as feeders of the grand optic centres, the reservoirs of the mind. Then will the two branches of study progress, side by side, in the most pleasing, interesting and instructive manner.

The Chart has been constructed so that, in one view, it represents to the vision, thence to the understanding, with mathematical accuracy, all the portion of time with which historians have been acquainted, holding in its folds or years the various periods and epochs of the past in the position and order they are known to have transpired, as well as more than one century of the unwritten future.

The Past, the Present and the Future see!

United in a web that none can sever:

Time was ; Time is ; and Time will always be

Continued on its course through space FOREVER!

Even without symbolization this map of time is an invaluable adjunct to the study of history, and will amply repay those who might, through curiosity, carefully examine it.

Marked off into years, lustra, decades, centuries, millenniums, etc., divided by a space, conspicuously representing before and after Christ, respectively designated by their appropriate symbols, B. C. and A. D., on the margin, such a picture shows more clearly and concisely than words, *however cleverly used*, a correct idea of the whole subject of chronology.

When, now, are added symbols registering and giving character to the events of history, clothed in colors that declare to the eye the various countries in which they happened, we possess a grand panorama of the past simultaneously opened out to the special sense of vision, that cannot be equalled by any other plan of representation. It is to such a chart that many of the following pages are devoted, and to which the careful and candid attention of all who are interested in the study of the noble science of history is invited.

The Key to the Chart of Time, page 61, contains a synopsis of the facts of the past, century by century, which will be found of value even without the presence of the Chart itself, because of the sum of orderly chronicled matter therein contained.

Instances of doubtful chronology have been carefully examined, strict search having been made amongst the best authors, in order that the most satisfactory results may have been obtained; and while exactness in every particular is not claimed, it has been the ambition of the author to arrive as nearly it as possible.

The chronology of Biblical history has been taken from the Bible. The histories of Greece B. C. and Rome have been faithfully symbolized, and together with those of England, France and Germany, form the back ground of the comparatively recent histories of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, to which special attention throughout this work has been directed.

The periods and epochs, page 161, of the various histories will be found practical, and well adapted to the exercising of the memory over the whole field of chronology, where each of the epochs mentioned may be specially pointed to the vision of the pupil. They have been arranged in the order of their representation as lithographed on the upper margin of the Chart of Time.

N. LOVERIN, M.D.

Chicago, Nov. 1882.

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(In this key each century is an index of its own facts wherein important events, from creation to date, may be readily found.)

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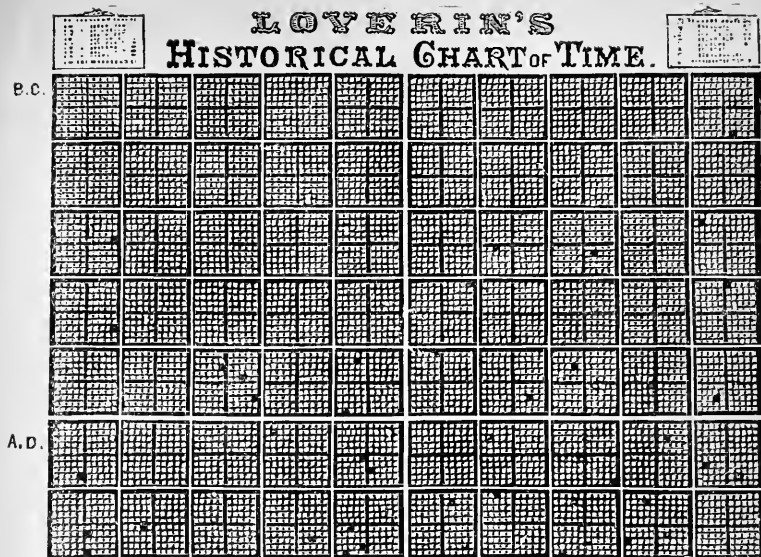


Fig. 1.

Black points mark the following facts in the exact order of their occurrence.

	B. C.	A. D.	
The Creation (Biblical).....	4004	Merovingian Dynasty.....	419
Fo-Hi (about).....	2951	Kent, 1st of the Heptarchy....	455
Egyptian Monarchy (Menes) (?)	2412	Fall of the Western Empire ...	476
The Deluge.....	2348	The Hegira (Mahomet).....	622
Assyrian Empire (Nimrod) (?)	2234	Carlovingian Dynasty.....	752
Sicyon (founded).....	2089	Papal Temporal Power.....	755
Call of Abraham.....	1921	Charlemagne's Empire.....	800
The Exodus.....	1491	Union of the Heptarchy (Egbert)	827
Monarchy in Israel.....	1095	Romano-German Empire.....	962
The Ten Tribes revolt.....	974	Capetian Dynasty.....	987
Olympic Games revived.....	776	The Norman Conquest.....	1066
Rome founded (Romulus).....	753	The Crusades (first).....	1096
Fall of (Ten Tribes) Kingdom		The Plantagenets.....	1154
Israel.....	721	The last Crusade.....	1270
Fall of Judah and Benjamin...	587	The Schism.....	1378
Expulsion of the Roman Kings.	509	Fall of the Eastern Empire....	1453
First Persian Invasion.....	496	The Tudors.....	1485
Death of Alexander.....	323	Discovery of America (?).....	1492
The Septuagint Bible.....	277	The Reformation.....	1517
Greece, a Roman Province....	146	Bourbon Dynasty.....	1589
The Roman Empire established.	27	The Stuart Family.....	1603
		The Brunswicks.....	1714
		American Independence.....	1776
		The Bourbons Expelled.....	1792
		Restoration of the Bourbons ...	1814
		British American Confederation	1867
		France, a Republic (3rd), <i>Thiers</i>	1871

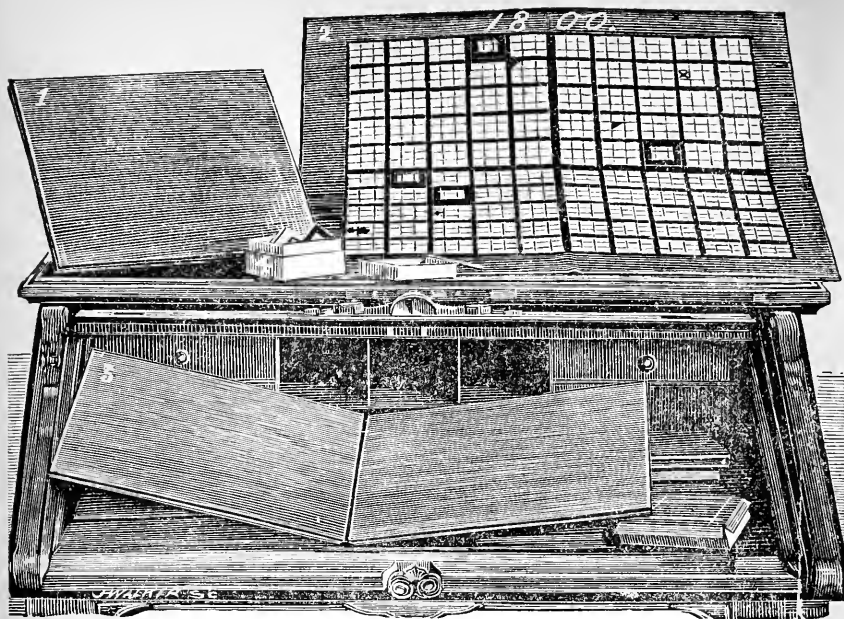


Fig. 5.

LOVERIN'S HISTORICAL SLATE.

1, Shut—2, Opened—3, partly unfolded, showing the slate proper—4, Symbols.

The open slate (Fig. 2) unfolds the facts of the century, and by the figures at the top represents our own time. Eighteen centuries of the Christian Era are understood as having passed, by the number thus registered, and must always be counted in addition to the years of the part of the century in order to arrive at the exact date of the event under consideration. The following will illustrate the meaning, the color to be understood as written.

First Symbol.—A large yellow—"remarkable event" in France—upon the first row, two before the centre line, in the nineteenth century of which four years are included, and these, added to the eighteen hundred at the top, give the date; which, with key, read thus: A. D. 1804
France becomes an Empire under Napoleon

Second Symbol.—A small red, half painted, nineteenth century, upon the second row, one before the centre line, in the first compartment—battle—To be read thus (key): 1815
The battle of Waterloo, Napoleon's final overthrow

Third Symbol.—A small red multiplication cross—nineteenth century, upon the second row, four beyond the centre line, in the fourth compartment—birth of an illustrious personage: 1819
The birth of Alexandrina Victoria at Kensington Palace

Fourth Symbol.—A small red, half painted, nineteenth century upon the fourth row, two beyond the centre line, in the fifth compartment—an English lady succeeds to royal power: 1837
Victoria becomes the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland

By association, facts that transpired in any particular year can be added and impressed upon the memory.

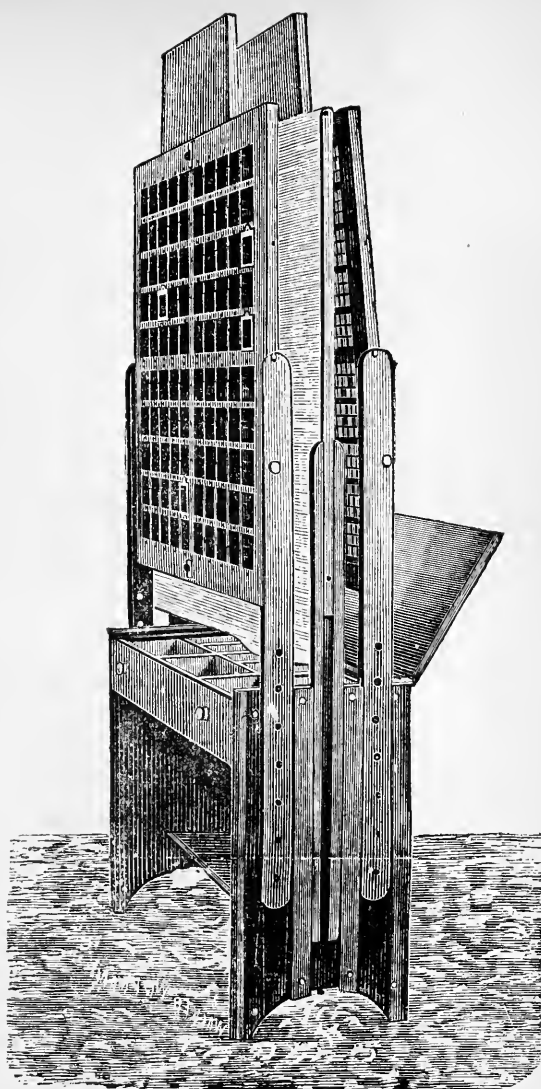


Fig. 2.

LOVERIN'S HISTORICAL CENTOGRAPH.

(Both Frames, Curtain and Drawer in view.)

LOVERIN'S

HISTORICAL CHART OF TIME

Is a map of seventy diagrams, comprising a bird's-eye view of all the portion of Time with which Historians are acquainted. These (diagrams) are arranged decimally in seven rows, and so placed that five are above a wide space and two below; being also centrally divided by another space cutting the former one at right angles, and which are respectively named, the *transverse* or *horizontal* and the *central* or *vertical*.

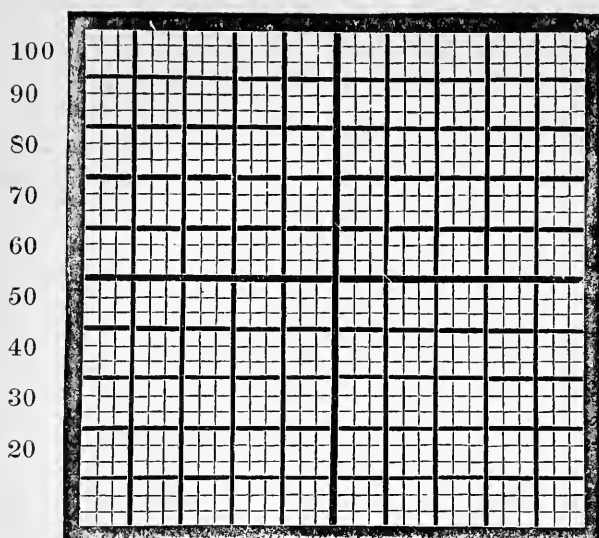
The horizontal space is the dividing line between the histories before and after the nativity of Christ, while the vertical, divides the rows of Centuries equally, and is a resting line for the eye during rapid calculations.

Each diagram encloses a square, divided into ten rows of smaller squares, ten in the row, of which five are *before* a WIDE CENTRE LINE and five *beyond*. The rows, five above and five below, a WIDE MIDDLE LINE, each containing ten squares, give one hundred; and as each square represents one year, the diagram indicates one hundred years or one century, and hence the seventy are a chart of seven thousand years.

THE CENTURIES.

Each century of the map, and each year of the century, in construction, is exactly like the other, differing not in the least particular. To understand the mechanism of the whole of Loverin's Chart of Time consists, therefore, in properly knowing one century, and one year of a century. A good idea of this fact may be obtained from the following cuts, which will also show the manner of reckoning, towards and from the Creation. Either diagram is a representative of any century of the Chart.

PLATE 1.



(No. 1 shows the counting from the Christian Era towards the Creation, *i.e.*, from the lower right, to the upper left.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

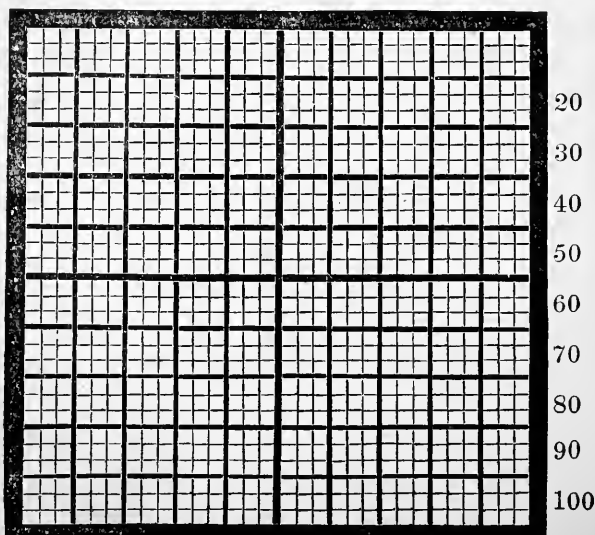


PLATE 2.

(No. 2 indicates the reckoning of the Christian Era, *i.e.*, from the upper left, to the lower right, as in reading.)

Behold, each is a square, equally divided by two heavy straight lines cutting each other at right angles, which are respectively named the *transverse* or *middle*, and the *vertical* or *central*; and which, besides being resting points for the vision, are *guiding lines* in connection with the placing of the symbols.

The diagram is also divided into ten rows—five *above* and five *below* the MIDDLE LINE, and each row is divided into ten squares—five *before* and five *beyond* the CENTRE LINE. Ten rows each having ten squares, give one hundred; and, as these are the representatives of years, we have therefore one century.

THE YEARS.

If we now examine the years, we find each like the other subdivided into nine equal compartments by two straight lines, cutting two other straight lines at right angles. These are for the reception of symbols that give character or meaning accordingly as placed in one or the other of them:

COMPARTMENTS.

1st	2nd	3rd
4th	5th	6th
7th	8th	9th

Fig. 1.

COMPARTMENTS.

Contention	Acquisition.	Destruction.
Distinction	Domination.	Invention.
Legislation and Civilization.	Insubordination.	Conciliation.

Fig. 2.

They are known by their numerical order, beginning at the upper left hand corner and counting to the lower right, as in Fig. 1.

SYMBOLIZATION.

They are also specially named, as in Fig. 2, so that some idea of the meaning of their symbols, the square, half square and multiplication cross will be suggested to the mind, inasmuch as they will indicate something of the nature of the event therein placed. Besides the above three symbols, in each compartment, an addition cross is used in the fourth, to mark the death of a distinguished or conspicuous person.

When, now, is added the large symbol for the remarkable event, we find that twenty-seven different kinds of representation can be effected by the symbols of one year. In order that their meanings may be more easily remembered, the following classification has been arranged.

The compartments are known by the names given them, which prepare the mind to understand the symbol whenever used in connection with them, and are numerically recognized, thus :

1st. Contention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Invasion, War. ▴ Battle, Siege. × Civil War.
2nd. Acquisition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ By Conquest. ▴ By Purchase, by Marriage, &c. × Colonization, Bequest, Gift.
3rd. Destruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Persecution, Disease, Slavery. ▴ Fire, Massacre, Earthquake, Storm. × By War, Pillage, Loss.
4th. Distinction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eminent Men. ▴ " Women. × Birth of a remarkable person. + Death " "
5th. Domination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Autocrats, Kings, Emperors, Presidents. ▴ Queens, Empresses, &c. × Two or more governing at the same time.
6th. Invention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Geographical discovery. ▴ Scientific " × Industries, utilizing Inventions, Public Works.
7th. Legislation and Civilization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parliaments, Councils, Diets, &c. ▴ Edicts, Proclamations, Commands, Codes of Laws. × Colleges, Publication of Books, &c.

- 8th. Insubordination. { ■ Revolution.
 ▴ Unsuccessful Revolt.
 × Conspiracies, Riots.
- 9th. Conciliation. { ■ Peace.
 ▴ Treaty in time of Peace.
 × Confederation, Union, Orders, Association.
 Δ Indicates the Histories as marked on the Chart.
 □ Remarkable event.
 ○ Colonial History.

⌘ B. C., (blue) indicates the kings of Israel, distinguishing them from those of Judah.

⌘ Refers to the emperors of the Eastern Roman Empire.

The small symbols, bracketed opposite each compartment, give specific meaning as above described.

COLORS.

Colors give the geography, or nationality of the event which, as marked over the Chart, is explained as follows :

Black.	The History of Rome.		
“ triangles.	“	“	Saracens and Turks.
Blue.	“	“	Bible and Church.
“ triangles.	“	“	Crusades.
Red (B. C.)	“	“	Ancient Greece.
“ (A. D.)	“	“	England.
“ triangles.	“	“	Scotland.
Yellow (B. C.)	“	“	Persian Empire.
“ (A. D.)	“	“	France.
“ triangles.	“	“	Ireland.
Green (B. C.)	“	“	Egypt.
“ (A. D.)	“	“	Germany.
“ triangles.	“	“	Prussia.
Orange (B. C.)	“	“	Assyria.
“ (A.D.)	“	“	Spain.
“ triangles.	“	“	Portugal.
Pink.	“	“	Poland.
“ triangles.	“	“	Russia.
Lilac.	“	“	China.
“ triangles.	“	“	Japan.
Gold.	“	“	The United States.

Circles indicate Colonies belonging to their respective colors :—for instance, Canada in Yellow circles denotes it under the French Regime—and, in red circles, refers to it under British rule ; as well as to the Special Colonies of Great Britain that occupied America contemporaneously with the French.

LOCALITIES CHANGED INTO FIGURES.

Having described the construction of the Chart, the meaning of the compartments and symbols as well as the uses of color, the attention is now called to the localities and the manner by which they are converted into dates.

To find the number of any year upon the Chart there must be an established point from which to reckon. The two grand epochs from which dates have been counted are “The Creation” and “The Nativity of Christ,” the representative letters of which are, from the Latin, respectively A. M. and A. D. Inasmuch as great differences of opinion exist in regard to the exact time of the Creation, we have chosen the NATIVITY OF CHRIST as our GRAND STARTING-POINT. Whatever dates occur before, are marked B. C. and those after, A. D. This the better answers our purpose from the fact that historians have more generally adopted it than any other.

We have already said that the wide horizontal space separates the Christian era from all preceding time ; and that, in reading the Chart, the Nativity of Christ (Vulgar era) will be in the first year of the first century below. This will be the first year ; counting from the upper left-hand corner, where we find a large blue symbol surrounding the margin of it. Here, remember, is the GRAND POINT from which *all events of history are reckoned*. We can now readily understand that, in marking or looking for an event that happened before, we must ascend towards the Creation ; and, if after, we must descend towards the present. This will hold good in regard to any fixed point upon the Chart. Hence the following rule :—In counting time from any period to the present, we reckon from the upper left towards the lower right hand,

century after century and decade after decade, as reading a book ; and, in counting from any event towards the Creation, we reckon from the lower right, receding, year after year, decade after decade, and century after century, in the reverse order until the desired event is reached. In no case, however, will this affect the compartments of the year, or the meaning of the symbolization.

If we would look for "The Creation," 4004 B. C. (the Biblical date), we begin at the first year of the first century before the birth of Christ, which we find at the lower right-hand corner, above the wide horizontal space, and reckon from left to right, year after year, decade after decade, century after century ; and, when we shall have passed over four rows of the latter, we arrive at the forty-first, in which, on the first decade, two before the centre line, will be found the date required,—it is marked by a blue line surrounding the year square—a remarkable event which (counting the year in which it is placed), the key will tell us, is "the Creation," B. C. 4004. If, now, we continue back to the fiftieth century, on the seventh decade, three before the centre line, we see a heavy diagonal line, blue, running from corner to corner of the year square ; this represents the Creation as recognized by the Benedictines, B. C. 4963. It is well to remember this, because some authorities recognize it. I have produced it in order to give a reason why there are sometimes such great differences in dates. In the same way of proceeding we find the remarkable event of the Deluge, B. C. 2348 in the one instance and 3308 in the other. For different dates in regard to the Creation see another part of this work.

Let us look for a remarkable event in the Christian era, say, the discovery of America by Columbus, A. D. 1492. To find this, begin at the upper left-hand corner, below the wide horizontal space—The Nativity of Christ, OUR GRAND STARTING-POINT,—and count toward the lower right, year after year, decade after decade, century after century, until we arrive at the last row of years in the fifteenth, on which,

four before the centre line, is a remarkable event painted in orange color, representing a circumstance to have taken place under Spanish authority in 1492. The key will tell the event, and the Chart, by locality and color, instructs us in regard to the rest. In order that localities may receive from beginners all the attention their importance demands, and that the central and middle lines may be well impressed upon the understanding, I am pleased to introduce the following diagrams.

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Plate 3.

In Plate 3, the years number from the lower right-hand corner of the century as in Plate 1, page 16. Each year on the rows above indicates the same figure, from bottom to top, thus, over the unit all are units, over the five all are fives, over the eight all are eights, etc., etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Plate 4.

The same thing is also true of Plate 4, where the counting or unity begins at the upper left-hand corner and proceeds to the lower right: under the unit all are units, under the five all are fives, under the eight all are eights, etc., but the order is reversed. If, now, an event be placed in any year of Plate 3, in the one represented by five, then without effort we have the year sought; if, however, it be raised to the second row or decade, then to its number five we add the first row below and it becomes fifteen; if we raise it to the last or tenth decade; then to the number five are added the previous nine decades giving ninety-five, which will be the year of the century in which it rests. The same will be true of the event if placed in any year of Plate 4, only the tens from above, instead of below, must be added.

Plates 1 and 3, pages 16 and 22, represent the reckoning from the Nativity of Christ, or the Christian era, back towards the Creation, marked B. C. upon the Chart.

Plates 2 and 4, pages 16 and 23, show the reckoning from the Creation towards the present time, A. M.; but, if the Nativity

of Christ be the starting-point, and only the Christian era is called for, the initial letters are A. D.

A little practice upon the Chart, taking the Christian era first under consideration, will soon prepare the mind to understand the whole map of time.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

For practical illustrations, let the attention be placed upon the century before Christ; and then, upon the first century of the Christian era.

The first century of the Chart of Time, before the Christian era, is found at the lower right of the five rows of centuries above the wide horizontal space, and has upon its first decade, two before the centre line, in the fourth compartment, a blue multiplication cross, indicating the birth of a distinguished person in church or biblical history. Two before the centre line in Plate 3, is 4, the number of the year supplying the event; hence, from the key and chart read thus: Four years before the Vulgar era, the birth of Christ.

Again, on the same row or decade, three beyond the centre line, in the fourth compartment, an addition cross, black, death of an eminent Roman. Plate 3 shows the figure eight, the key gives two names, one of which must be remembered by Association, Mæcenas and Horace. *Read*: In the year 8 B. C., the deaths of Mæcenas and Horace.

Again, upon the second decade, four beyond the centre line, a black addition cross, fourth compartment, death of an eminent Roman. Plate 3 indicates four beyond the centre line to be 9, to which add the decade below making it 19; *Key*: Virgil. *Read*: Death of the Poet Virgil, B. C. 19.

Again, upon the third row or decade, two beyond the centre line, large black, remarkable event in Roman history, locality, seven, as shown by Plate 3; add the two decades below, and 27 is the date. *Key*: In the year 27 B. C. the name of Augustus was conferred upon Caius Octavius Cæsar by the Senate of the Roman people.—And so on, to the Creation.

Let us now turn our attention to the first century of the Christian era, which we will find on the upper left-hand corner, below the wide horizontal space of the Chart. On the first row or decade, counting from the upper left to the right, as in reading a book, five before the centre line, is a large blue remarkable event in church history, in the year, one as marked in Plate 4. Key : The beginning of the Christian era A. D. 1.

Again, on the same row or decade, in the second compartment, one beyond the centre line, full black, meaning a conquest by the Romans, number of the year, 6. Key : Judæa. Read : In the year 6 A.D. Judæa was conquered by the Romans, and, of course, during the reign of Augustus Cæsar.

Again, on the same row, four beyond the centre line, in the first compartment, half black, battle. Key : Teutoberg. Read : In the year 9 A. D. the Romans were defeated by Arminius (Herman).

Again, on the second row or decade, two before the centre line—fifth compartment, full black, a Roman Cæsar comes into power, year 4, as shown by Plate 4 ; to this add the first decade and the date will be fourteen. Key : Tiberius. Read : In the year 14 A. D. Tiberius became the Roman Cæsar, etc., etc., until the whole diagram is completely under the control of the mind ; after which, proceed in the same manner with the next century. If the attention of a class, or a pupil, be continuous, two, four or six hours regularly during the week, the whole Chart, in an incredible manner, will soon be in possession of the memory ; each century will have indelibly photographed itself upon the retinæ of vision, as well as the localities of the events, from which the dates will be easily inferred, and also the colors by which will be recognized the countries to which they belong. If other events than those upon the Chart are required, they may, with little difficulty, be added ; or, should any change in the locality of the symbol be desired, it can be made.

Let it be remembered, however, that the figures marking the dates in the Key, *are not to be used* when reading the

events from the Chart. They are only to be examined by the teacher in cases of uncertainty, and to readily assist in finding any particular event. The best authorities of history must ever be at hand, and reading, in order to examine the philosophy of subject, must be as persistent as possible, consistent with health, which is always a matter of primary importance.

No anxiety whatever need be entertained in consequence of a fear that the dates and names of events will not be retained in the mind. Locality in reference to the CENTRAL and MIDDLE heavy lines of the century, and in regard to the CENTRAL and HORIZONTAL spaces of the chart, mark the former; and location in the compartment of the year square, with form and color of the symbol, stimulate to the latter. This is so important that, at the expense of repetition, we add, if these be the means by which the understanding is made to grasp, soon, with very little effort, the whole Chart of Time will become a painting on the memory, where it must remain for future use. The sister science, geography, will, at the same time, also receive careful attention. Their combination, if during childhood and youth, either at home, in the school, the academy, or at college, with the advantages of careful instructors, will make the acquisition of knowledge in the more advanced and thoughtful period of life easy and satisfactory.



Fig. 6.

THE HISTORICAL CENTOGRAPH.

After having carefully studied the construction of the Historical Chart of Time, it will become an easy matter to comprehend the Centograph, inasmuch as their principles are one.

By referring to Fig. 2, page 13, you can examine a diagram which is an exact representation of the Historical Centograph forwarded to the United States Centennial. It consists of a base holding a drawer of symbols, from which arise, vertically, trunnions that support two large frames, three feet square each.

They (the frames) are so fixed upon pivots that they can be easily adapted to any angle best suited to the wishes of the student. Each frame, a square, is divided into one hundred smaller squares, which, in their application to the science of History, are called years. These latter are numbered when reckoning the Christian era from the upper left to the right, row after row, and year after year, until the lower corner of the frame upon the right represents the complete one hundred years—one century. One of the frames, Fig. 6, page 97, is further divided, each year, into nine smaller squares or compartments, which are numerically named from the upper left to the lower right,—exactly as was the case with the years in the century of the Chart of Time. These are intended to receive symbols that give character to the event, accordingly as placed in one or other of the nine; their color representing the geography of its occurrence, while its chronology is indicated by the exact year in which it appears. Above each year, upon both frames, is a small projecting pin upon which to suspend symbols that are indicative of remarkable events. A black-board is attached above and may be fixed as well at the bottom of the century, where it should be, in counting time from the Christian Era to the Creation; in which case the reckoning begins at the lower right hand corner and proceeds to the left, decade by decade, and year after year, until the upper left hand square or year completes the century.

Between the two pair of uprights supporting the frames is also another pair, containing grooves, in which is a slide that rises and lowers according to the wish; upon these rests a cross-bar that holds the curtain suspended between them, the object of which is to furnish a light back-ground to either,

and direct the symbols, when pushed through, to the drawer below.

The vertical or central, and transverse or middle partitions, cutting each other at right angles, dividing the century into four equal parts, are constructed larger than the others: thus, they afford strength, while offering a view that gives full command of the century, when rapid calculation is necessary. In locating the symbols, these guiding lines must be kept continually before the vision! "*Before* and *beyond* the centre line," "*Above* and *below* the middle line," are terms with which it is necessary to become very familiar.

The frame with undivided years, Fig. 3, page 14, is intended for students, who should only be required to acquaint themselves with the Map of Time and remarkable events: for Academies and Colleges, it will not be necessary; inasmuch as the other contains all that can be seen upon it—viz., one hundred years, arranged into ten rows or decades, five *above* and five *below* the middle line, each row possessing ten squares, five *before* and five *beyond* the centre line. The subdivision of the years into compartments permits of the representation of the same variety of circumstances that have been so graphically described in the explanation of the Chart.

SYMBOLS.

The symbols, of which we will next speak, when inserted, represent distinct ideas of the character of events, accordingly as they are placed in one or other of the compartments; which latter are always known, in their numerical order, from the first sub-division at the upper left, to the ninth at the lower right-hand corner of the year.

They are of two varieties as regards size.

1st. Large, that represent remarkable events, consisting of the square, triangle, octagon, circle, star, &c.; in fact, arbitrarily, any figure whatsoever constructed to hang upon the pin over the center of each year, in front of the nine compartments.

2nd. Small cubes, adapted to the compartments. When used, they are the representatives of small squares, half squares, crosses, circles, semi-circles and triangles. They can represent six different histories by variety of color, or six distinct characters of events, if the same color be upon every side. For instance : black, blue, red, yellow, green and gold may cover the respective sides of a cube. It, hence, may indicate, in the first compartment of a year, war in any of the countries represented by these colors ; or, if the same color be upon all sides of the cube, it can afford us the fully painted square, the half square, two crosses, the circle and triangle. For other marks than these, a second set of cubes will be necessary. When in position, the symbols represent the same characters and are read in the like manner as are those upon the Chart of Time.

Properly constructed, the Centograph is a neat and useful piece of school furniture, as lasting as the school-house itself, possessing the means of representing the past in so accurate a manner, that no single year can be mentioned which cannot be brought before the class and pointed to the vision ! It is also an intelligent piece of furniture for the Academy, the College, or the Parlor, allowing, whenever and wherever advantage is taken of it, excellent opportunities for mental improvement. The black-board permits of the registration of all past centuries, while the diagram of one hundred years offers the opportunity of directing the attention to the exact time sought.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE CENTOGRAPH.

1st. Place it where all may have a good opportunity of seeing it.

2nd. Open the drawer in which are the symbols by removing the lid, if practicable ; or, if not, let it be turned back upon its hinges and held in position by the iron hooks attached for that purpose.

3rd. Adapt the curtain so that a light back-ground will appear ; and, that the cubes, when pushed through, will be directed to the drawer.

4th. Arrange whatever preliminaries the common-sense on any particular occasion may suggest, after which, the Instructor should call the attention to the black-board ; inasmuch as, throughout every lesson, it performs an important part.

If the history of the first century, before or after Christ, be under consideration, no figures must appear upon it, as that one hundred years is represented by the Centograph itself, which is recognized accordingly as the black-board is attached above or below the frame. If the events of the second century are demanding attention, the black-board becomes the representative of the first, which must be plainly and legibly written upon it. If the third century contain the facts of the lesson, then, of course, two hundred will appear upon the board. In this way it will be seen that the object of the black-board is to represent the complete centuries of the past, while the Centograph offers the opportunity of registering the parts or whole of the one hundred years under consideration.

The Instructor now directs the student to set the first century of the Christian Era in the following manner:—Take from the drawer a large blue symbol ; suspend it upon the first row, shelf, or decade, five before the centre partition or bar, always counting the one in which the symbol is placed. What does it signify ? A remarkable event in the Church. In what year ? One. The key or teacher may now tell its meaning—the Nativity of Christ. The student then reads the Centograph thus : In the year (A.D.) 1, vulgar era, Christ was born. This is the GRAND POINT from which all reckonings of the Christian Era are made. Take a cube, black and fully painted ; place it upon the first row, one beyond the centre line, in the second compartment. What does it indicate ? A conquest by the Romans. In what year ? Six. The key again supplies the required information concerning the territory conquered—Judea. The student reads it thus : In the year 6 (A.D.), during the reign of Augustus Cæsar, Judea was

conquered by the Romans. Take another cube, black, half painted; place it upon the same row, four beyond the centre line, in the first compartment. What does it represent? A battle, in which the Romans took an active part. Again the key supplies the information—Teutoburg. The student now reads: In the year 9 the Romans were defeated by Herman, a German prince, at the battle above-named. What next? Take a cube, fully painted, black; place it upon the second decade, two before the centre line, in the fifth compartment. What does it indicate? Sovereign power among the Romans. The key: Tiberius made Cæsar at Rome. In what year? Fourteen. It may now be read thus from the Centograph: A.D. 14. Tiberius became the Roman Cæsar. Thus, century after century may be written during lessons of one-half hour each with great advantage, profit, and interest.

In reckoning from the birth of Christ back to the Creation attach the black-board to the bottom of the century, when the first square on the lower right, becomes the first year before Christ. To locate, Rome founded by Romulus: put 700 upon the board and the Centograph will represent the 8th century B.C. Take a remarkable event symbol—suspend it upon the sixth row, counted from the bottom, upwards—three before the centre line. The key explains if necessary, &c., &c.

When the lesson is completed, the Centograph may remain where an occasional glance will more effectually register its contents upon the memory. If, however, it is determined to free it of the symbols, the cubes are easily pushed through against the curtain and fall into the drawer, where they can be orderly arranged. By keeping this fact in view, the habit of order (a desirable one in all things) can be enforced.

The Centograph is more practical than the Chart. It admits to rectify mistakes without the loss of material of any kind. This cannot be done upon paper blank charts, when variously colored crayons have been used.

It has the power of attracting the attention of children, making History appear more like a play than real study. It requires the pupils to tell, what they are being taught, in their

own language, affording the teacher an opportunity to correct their style and manner of describing events. It, like the Chart, permits to follow any particular historian in his divisions and sub-divisions of the subject. Upon it can be registered Universal or Special History. In following a particular History, any color may be chosen, by which, for the time being, to register facts and dates. It is adapted to all ages and powers of intellect, permitting as much and as little historical matter as may be desirable.

THE HISTORICAL SLATE.

This is a square, constructed to hold within its folds a diagram of one hundred years, which, when opened, it exposes to view. The margin surrounding the century is slated, to permit of its answering the purposes of a black board. Its symbols, made of leather or paper, can be placed upon it in the manner already described for adapting them to the Centograph. In their application to History, they are also possessed of the same meaning as are those in the Centograph or upon the Chart.

Upon the Slate time can be accurately marked, and historical events, by practice, may be orderly impressed upon the minds of very small children, without much seeming fatigue. When the lesson is finished, the symbols may be placed in their box and the diagram closed ; it then offers all the advantages of a slate upon which to practice registering the dates with the slate pencil. Now that the time for a change of subject has arrived, it may again be folded in book form and set at rest.—(See page 12).

From what has been said in the foregoing pages, a careful consideration will doubtless bring us to the following conclusions :—

- 1st. That the Chart, Centograph, and Historical Slate repre-

sent Time, arranged upon the decimal system, with *mathematical accuracy*.

2nd. That they are wonderfully simple and within the comprehension of *all*.

3rd. That each, though in a manner seemingly dependent upon the other, may be independent of the other.

4th. That while the Chart represents the most extended view of Time, the Centograph and Slate afford superior advantages for practical operations before a Class.

5th. That their principles are one and the same.

6th. That it is hardly possible to be a *correct* and *thorough universal historian* without their use.

7th. They offer effectual and practical means by which teachers can organize the minds of children ; indelibly photographing their memories with substantial facts that, later in life, are sure to become the subjects or nuclei of thought ; and which, besides forming useful food for mental digestion, are certain to stimulate the powers of the understanding when the brain is more fully developed.

STATISTICAL.

To represent the population of country, in round numbers, upon the Centograph or Slate, proceed as follows :—

1st. Assume the nine compartments of the year square, in the same order as already known, to become the nine digits, and the remarkable event to take the place of the cypher, with the unit to the left—*i. e.*, let it represent the number 10. It now is in our power to count from one to ten inclusive.

2nd. Fix a value upon the cube possessing the color of the country whose population is to be represented ; let it be 100,000.

3rd. Then let it be understood that into whatever compart-

ment the cube will be pushed, it will stand multiplied by the digit therein represented ; hence, if placed in No. 5, it must be read 500,000 ; if in No. 9, it will indicate 900,000, &c. The remarkable event must then be understood to complete the million. It denotes the highest capacity of the square, and is only required when the number is complete.

Wherever found, the remarkable event indicates as many millions, as is the number of the year square over which it has been suspended. Let a cube now be placed in any particular square of the century, say upon the sixth row, three before the centre line, in compartment sixth. What color ? Gold. What does it mean ? Gold being the representative of the history of the United States, refers to the population of that country ; and as it must be understood that all the years before the one in which is the cube are the representatives of complete millions,—i.e., that each, in counting, represents 1,000,000,—it therefore follows that the cube above placed must be the representative value of 52,600,000—the population of the United States. If more than 100,000,000 is required, as is the case with China, the first one hundred millions must be marked upon the black-board, and thus the process continues.

In reckonings of whatever kind, that which has been marked upon the board must be added.

Before drawing attention to the Facts of the various periods and Epochs, I think it well to again notice the propriety of reading all events from the Chart, Centograph or Slate, from which the dates must be given without the slightest reference to the figures opposite the event in the key. This is particularly applicable to students. They should *never* be allowed to look for the date of a fact, in any other place, than *in its position with reference to the central and middle lines* in the web of Time, where, by careful practice, *it will be sure to manifest itself* with surprising readiness.

DEFINITIONS WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.

HISTORY is the science of PAST EVENTS.

EVENTS are facts that have happened or transpired in the world, and have reference to *time* and *place*.

TIME is the period of duration passing while events are transpiring, the science of which is called *chronology*.

PLACE is the locality where an event happens ; and, its description referring to the earth's surface is called *geography*.

Obs. 1. Geography and chronology have long since been termed "*the two eyes of history*."

Obs. 2. The *place where* and the *time when* an event happened are inseparable. They *of necessity exist conjointly*, and hence the science of the time is worthy of the highest consideration.

Obs. 3. Time, in the abstract, is the period or portion of duration that transpires or passes while planets are revolving on their axes in their orbits through space.

SPACE is the entity, or expanse of Creation, where or in which their revolutions take place.

Obs. 4. Each planet has its own time, measured by its revolutions upon its axis around its orbit, which are so regularly performed that computations made from them are nearer exactitude than any others.

Obs. 5. The beginning and end of the time, in reference to a planet, is synonymous to, or coincident with, the commencement and termination of its existence.

Obs. 6. *Our time* is measured by the cycles of the earth's motion, either in regard to itself upon its axis, or in its orbit around the sun, its controlling body.

A CYCLE is a complete period or circuit of time.

THE SOLAR YEAR is measured by the earth's cycle around the sun, and consists of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours (nearly). Each year of the Chart of Time consists of *one solar year*.

A PERIOD is a cycle or circuit of time, varying according to its prescribed boundaries.

A LUSTRUM is a period of five years.

A DECADE is a period of ten years.

AN EPOCH is a point of time from which a new reckoning begins.

AN ERA denotes any grand period or division of time.

A GENERATION is the space of thirty, or thirty-three years.

AN AGE is about the same as a generation.

Obs. 7. Chronologers, however, have used the latter in many senses—as : The Ages of the Creation, The Dark Ages, The Golden, Silver, Brazen, Iron and Stone Ages, The Seven Ages of Man (Shakspeare), &c.

A MILLENNIUM consists of one thousand years.

A DECAMILLENNIUM is ten thousand years.

Obs. 8. When the Chart of Time will have extended to and reached this latter number, it then will have become a grand square wherein, if we consider the spaces, central and middle, analogous to the central and middle lines of the diagram of one hundred years, we will have no difficulty in recognizing that one hundred of Centuries are completed.

A CENTIMILLENNIUM embraces a period of one hundred thousand years.

REMARKS.

It is self-evident that TIME is absolutely necessary for the production of an event, however brief, inasmuch as it is the period during which anything happens.

At the first moment of existence we are brought in immediate contact with it. As soon as life is perceptible its sands are in active motion, and the processes of change are begun, to continue through the various stages of advancement and decay. Immediately the seconds, minutes, hours, weeks, months, seasons and years of human life are on the wing ; from the first to the last inspiration of our existence ; therefore, time to us is practically a subject of the highest importance.

Thus it is from the cradle to the grave ; and, what is true of individuals is not less so of nations, as well as of our earth and the world around us, of which we are but a very small portion !

To the student of history an event and the time of its having transpired are each of value, and while the knowledge of one without the other may afford some satisfaction, it is not to be compared with the cognizance of both, respectively named *Fact* and *Date*.

They supply the basis or groundwork of history, and are as essential to a good understanding of the subject as a knowledge of anatomy is to the practical surgeon.

Time might reasonably be compared to the osseous structure of the human body, in, and upon which, facts and dates are held and supported in an orderly manner. It being that portion of duration in which events occur, suggests the pro-

priety of chart representation with the circumstances properly arranged in their places.

Let us, to use a familiar expression, weave time, and in our web mark off the periods, epochs, eras, centuries, decades and years, with their events carefully and correctly arranged and fastened where we may study their position, nature, causes and effects. This having been done, suspend them upon the wall for future examination, and then, if wholly on the decimal system, and all time known to historians is before the eye, we will have become possessed of "LOVERIN'S GRAND HISTORICAL CHART OF TIME." By gazing upon this we are able to consider and submit to the field of vision seven thousand years at one view without the least inconvenience.

If we except the Chinese Annals, we can examine history from the Creation to the present time! and as rapidly as electricity or thought, oscillate from point to point, backwards and forwards—now dilating upon this and now upon that event; until, soon, the complete panorama of universal history is indelibly registered upon the retina and passed into the "storehouse" of the mind, where it will ever remain ready for use.

Thus the wonderful agents of the special sense of sight, the optic nerves, take the place of the imagination in inducting facts and registering them upon the marble tablet of the mind. Their centres or ganglia are in proximate communication with the entire cerebral structures.

The mind, the intelligent power, is the faculty of thought, the understanding, and the possessor of the memory. The various avenues to it are through the nerves of common and special sensation, of which those of vision are the most important.

It has been compared to "a clean sheet of paper," "a blackboard," "a marble slab," upon which may be marked or engraven whatever would be best adapted to assist its possessor through life. Hence the propriety of great care and good judgment in the selection of material for early and continuous culture.

In order to effect the happiest results the mind must be subjected to system, order, method, etc.; so that it will, like the skillful artisan, be able at any moment, without the assistance of a taper, to place itself in possession of whatever fact it may wish to use.

The brain being the originator and receptacle of our ideas, much will depend upon its condition.

A good storehouse must be a sound building, well ventilated and cleanly, with every facility present to permit of its being thus continued. Like the contents of such a building, so also the mind. It must be dependent upon a healthy brain, which generally presupposes a sound body; an active pulmonary and vascular system, good agents ever ready to continuously oxidise the blood; and emunctories equal to every emergency.

A vigorous body, possessed of a healthy brain, to which there is free access of properly oxygenated blood, affords the best condition for the greatest development of the mind.*

To be able to command knowledge in the right time and place is a matter of importance; and, as history is the great arsenal from which we derive the supplies, it is proper to give it the attention it merits.

No one will deny that it is a science for the study of nations as well as individuals.

Its pages are filled with examples of virtue, and warnings of vice; where valuable lessons may be had by those whose duty it is to act for the best interests of society, in which respect it is suited to all ranks and classes of individuals.

The superior and inferior, the king and humble peasant, the governor and the governed, can each, and every one, learn from it what may be useful for practical consideration.

So much can hardly be said of any other subject of study: hence, the propriety of endeavoring to ascertain how best to comprehend what is of such importance!

Is it not well, therefore to obtain a general knowledge of its

* "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*"

facts in such a way, as, in the meantime, to possess our memories with the exact dates of their occurrences? In a word: is it not *a duty* devolving upon us, to give this valuable and instructive science all the attention its usefulness demands?

Volumes, offering years of labor and toil to the ambitious student, are printed and published that, alas! sparingly reward his industry. These, when considered in connection with the brevity of human life, forbid a very extensive knowledge of the subject of history without some means whereby we can, immediately, seize upon the facts and readily extract them from the *débris*, where they are too often by opinionated writers wordily placed.

To supply this great want, the Chart of Time is pressed forward for examination and consideration. Its advantages consist in its capacity for at once including the whole subject; placing it where facts can be localized and indelibly registered upon the memory.

History and chronology, orderly linked together, are seized upon by the sense of vision, the most important agent of the mind; and without the painful necessity of committing to memory a long list of meaningless figures. Facts localize themselves in the same way as do villages, cities, towns, rivers and ranges of mountains upon the geographical map, but with much greater accuracy.

Through proper use of the Chart of Time, the general outlines of the whole subject can be more easily and effectually obtained than by any other means heretofore introduced; but, as previously mentioned, books must be sought and examined for the philosophy of history.

Standard works and carefully selected incidents, frequently related by intelligent teachers, are the principal means by which the wisdom of this valuable branch of science must be acquired! And, while facts and dates do not constitute all that is necessary for the student, they are nevertheless the substructure or basis, and whoever would become a practical and useful historian must neither ignore the one nor despise the other. They are, *of necessity*, his foundation

for the superstructure, and *must be known* in order to appreciate the higher and more ennobling part—the philosophy—so much admired by some of our leading historians.

In the matter of cause and effect, whereby we arrive at conclusions, discretion must be a prominent virtue, lest plausible deception creep in upon us unawares, especially in those nicer points where double reasoning may press us onward to very different conclusions. To illustrate, allow me to call to your attention the words of John Lingard, the late great Catholic writer of English History. He says: “I advance but few pretensions to that which has been called ‘the philosophy of history,’ and which on a former occasion I had the temerity to denominate ‘the philosophy of romance.’ It is the privilege of the novelist, as I then remarked, to be always acquainted with the secret motives of those whose conduct and character he delineates; but the writer of history can know no more than his authorities have disclosed, or the facts themselves necessarily suggest. If he indulge in imagination, if he pretend to detect the hidden spring of every action, the real origin of every event, he may embellish his narrative, but he will impose upon his readers, and probably upon himself.

“Much research and experience have entitled me to form an opinion; and, I have little hesitation in saying that, few writers have done more to pervert the truth of history than philosophical historians. They may display great acuteness of investigation, a profound knowledge of the human heart; but little reliance can be placed on the fidelity of their statements. In their eagerness to establish some favorite theory, they are apt to overlook every troublesome or adverse authority, to distort facts in order to form a foundation for their system, and to borrow from their own fancy whatever may be wanting for its support and embellishment. Of the ease with which history may thus be made to bend to any hypothesis, a strong illustration is furnished by the controversy respecting the unfortunate Mary Stuart. The leading facts of her story admit of no dispute: but her enemies have attributed to the Scottish Queen one set of motives, her advocates another; from either,

the explanation of her subsequent conduct naturally follows ; and, in the one case, she stands before us convicted of adultery and murder ; in the other, she appears an innocent and much injured woman." (Vol. 1, page xxvii., preface to Lingard's last edition.)

Pope in his Essay on the Life, Writings and Learning of Homer in reference to these philosophers says : " They begin with acquainting us that the time in which he lived has never been fixed beyond dispute, and that the opinions of authors are various concerning it. But the controversy, in its several conjectures, includes a space of years, between the earliest and latest, from twenty-four to about five hundred after the siege of Troy."

It is well, therefore, to remember the propriety of guarding somewhat against those who are only too ready to philosophize upon facts of which they can have no conceivable idea further than their existence ; and yet, it ought not to be forgotten that in the study of the science of history, our reason must be exercised, in order to arrive at principles involved, and to free them from as much doubt as possible, consistent with justice and dignity.

Before introducing the facts, constituting the body of this work, or calling attention to the Periods and Epochs it will be well to understand the following definitions of history, as represented by various authors of undoubted reputation who have specially examined and written upon it.

DEFINITIONS OF HISTORY.

1. "*(ιστορία)*.—A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity."—(Pope.)
2. Narration, relation," (Wiseman)
3. The knowledge of facts and events." (Watts)—*Dictionary, by Samuel Johnson, A.M. second edition. A. D. MDCCLX.*

“(Historia, from histor, a witness G.).—A narration or description of several transactions, actions or events of a state, king or private person, delivered in the order in which they happened; a narration or relation. In painting it denotes a picture composed of divers figures or persons, representing some transaction either real or feigned.

“Natural History is a description of the productions of nature whether plants, animals, vegetables, rivers, etc.” — *Barclay's enlarged and improved English Dictionary, not dated*

“Historia, ae. f. (*ιστορία*), 1.—A relation of actions and events, *history*, erat enim historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic: h. testis temporum, Id.; pater historiæ, Id.—2 (Meton, gen. A.)—Any particular history, a record, a narrative, tale, si quid in ea epistolo fuit historia dignum, Cic, etc., etc.”—*Charles Anthon's Latin-English, and English-Latin Dictionary.*

“Ἱστορία ας, ἡ, the knowledge acquired by observation, examination or inquiry; the narration of facts; history. Ἱστορημα, ατος, το, that which has been seen or examined into; that which has been related; a fact; a history.”—*Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon, 1846.*

“Ἱστορία, ας, ἡ. 1. Cognoscendi studium; 2. Lustratio locorum; 3. Percontatis, inquisitis; 4. Commentatis; 5. historia, rerum gestarum expositis; 6. Scientia; 7. Sensus scripturae historicus sive liberalis.”

“Ἱστορέω, ὦ. γ. ἦσω, inquirō, sciscitor, exploro.” (verb).—*Henderice Lexicon, T. Tayou, London, 1803.*

“The term History comprehends a record of all the remarkable transactions which have taken place among the human family. It is the collected result of individual experience in every age and nation, and is, consequently, a source of practical wisdom to legislators and rulers, and of profitable reflection to private persons.”—*Robbin's Outlines of History.*

“History is the narration of past events in the regular order of their occurrence, together with the consideration of their causes and effects.

EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Numerous and diverse are the epochs of the Creation, as will be seen by the following extracts from a popular work of the last century.

“History is, without all doubt, the most instructive and useful, as well as entertaining part of Literature : more especially, when it is not confined within the narrow bounds of any particular Time or Place, but extends to the Transactions of all Times and Nations” * * *

“This variety of Computations hath left room for Chronologers to enlarge or contract the Space of Time betwixt the Flood and the Birth of Christ, by adhering to one Copy rather than another ; or by rejecting or retaining the whole Numbers or the Particulars just as it Suited their Humour of making the Sacred History agree with the Prophane ; or otherwise of reducing the Prophane to the Sacred. And as the Disagreement among the heathen Writers is great also, and every author hath followed the Historian he liked best, hence a wide difference hath arisen amongst Modern Chronologers, as appears by the various Computations, Several of them have made of the years of the World to the Birth of Christ, which we give here as collected by Strauchius and Chevreau and others”

“A TABLE OF YEARS OF THE WORLD TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST,
ACCORDING TO THE COMPUTATION OF SEVERAL CHRONOLOGERS.

	B. C.
	Years. Mths.
Alphonsus, King of Castile [in Muller's Tables].....	6984
The same [in Strauchius] ..	6484, 9
Onupbrius Panvinus.....	6310
Suidas	6000
Lactantius Philastrius	5801

	B.C.	
	Years.	Mths.
Nicephorus	5700	
Clemens Alexandrinus.....	5624	
The author of the <i>Fasti Siculi</i>	5608,	9
Isaac Vossius, and the Greeks	5598	
The same [in Chevreau].....	5590	
Theophilus Antiochenus.....	5515	
The Constantinopolitans and Grabe's <i>Septuagint</i>	5508,	3
Cedremus [in Chevreau]	5506	
Julius Africanus, Theophanes, Eubychius, etc	5500	
The Ethiopians	5499,	9
Cedrenus [in Strauchius].....	5493,	9
Panodorus.....	5493	
Maximus Monachus.....	5491,	9
Sulpitius Severus	5469	
Victor Giselius, in his remarks on Sulpitius.....	5419	
St. Austin [in Genebrard]	5351	
Isodorus Pelusiota	5336	
Abunazar	5328	
Rabanus Maurus	5296	
Isador Hispalensis [in Strauchius].....	5210	
Paulus de Fossebrona.....	5201	
Eusebius	5200,	5
Beda [in Strauchius].....	5199	
Phillippus, Bergamensis, Orosius, etc.....	5198	
Philo, the Jew, Sigebert	5096	
Epiphanius	5049	
Metrodorus	5000	
* [Selon la chronologie des Bénédictines].....	4963	
Ado, Archbishop of Vienna.....	4832	
Josephus, corrected	4698	
Odiato or Ebwico	4320	
Maurianus Scotus.....	4192,	9
Laurentius Codomannus	4141,	8
The same [L. Godmeau in Chevreau].....	4140	

	B.C.
	Years. Mths.
Ribera.....	4095
Genebrard.....	4090
Arnold de Pontac.....	4088
Michael Maestlinus.....	4079, 3
F. Baptist Ricciolus	4062, 3
R. Moses Maimonides.....	4058
Jacobus Saliatus [in Strauchius]	4053, 9
The same [in Chevreau].....	4052
Henr Spondanus.....	4051, 9
Tormellus	4051
Gul. Laugius [in Strauchius].....	4041, 9
The same [in Chevreau]	4040
Erasmus Reinbold.....	4021, 3
Jacobus Cappellus.....	4005, 3
John Wickman.....	4004, 9
Thomas Lydiat and Laurence Eichstadt	4004
Edward Simpson and Archbishop Usher.....	4003, 9
M. Ant. Cappellus and Arch'p Usher [in Chevreau]...	4000
Dionysius, Petavius, Decker, Kepler, &c. [in Chevreau]	3984
Petavius [in Strauchius]	3983, 3
Krentzheim.....	3971, 9
Abraham Bucholtzer [in Strauchius]	3970, 9
The same, J. Cluverius [in Chevreau].....	} 3970
Pantaleon, Boxbornius, Jansenius, M. Dresser.....	
Christ Matthias, J. Cluverius [in Strauchius]	3968, 9
Henry Bunting [in Strauchius]	3967, 9
The same [in Chevreau] and Andrew Soelmatter.....	3967
Christ Longomontanus.....	3966, 3
Peter Opeemer.....	3966
Christ Longomontanus in his hypothesis in Astrono- mian Danicam, Tostatus, Philip Melanthon, Funccius and others [in Strauchius].....	} 3964
Melanthon, Funccius, &c. [in Chevreau]	
Jacobus Hynlimus.....	3963, 3
Sextus Senensis	3962

B.C.
Years. Mths.

Job Lucidas, Sculter, John Lightfoot and several others, Alph Salmeron [in Chevreau], John Picus, Count of Mirandola and others.....	} 3959
Lamburg and Salmeron [in Strauchius]	3958
J. G. Herwart ab Hobenburg.....	3955
Beda Hermannus Contractus, George Herwart [in Chevreau]	} 3952
Cornelius a Lapide.....	3951
Scaliger, Calvisius, Ubbo Emmius, Behmius, and Helvicus [in Strauchius]	} 3949, 3
Origen, Argoli, John Seybor.....	3949
Christiannus Schotanus	3948, 3
Johannes Micraelius.....	3948
Scaliger Calvisius Helvicus [in Chevreau]	} 3947
Alfred, &c	} 3947
Hermannus Contractus [in Strauchius]	3945, 9
John Carrion.....	3944
St. Jerom, in his Hebraic questions.....	3941
Gerard Mercator.....	3928
Matthaeus Beroaldus.....	3927, 3
B. Arius Montanus.....	3849
Andreas Helvigius	3836
Some Talmudists	3784
The Jews' vulgar computation.....	3760, 3
R. David Ganz [in Strauchius]	3760
Hieron à Sancta Fide, Paulus de S. Maria Galatinus, Georgius Venetus	} 3760
R. Habson, in his treaties of the Cycles of the Pass- over	} 3740
R. Jason Nosen.....	3734
R. Abraham Zaccuth.....	3671
The lesser chronicon of the Jews.....	3670
R. Lippoman	3616 "

"It would be an endless as well as useless task to particularize the causes of the difference between the above-named authorities.

“As to the chronology of the ancients there is no depending on it.” “The Chronology of the ancient Greek authors is no less uncertain.” “The chronology of the Latins is still more uncertain.”

“On strict view and due examination of the antiquities of nations, and the records which have been left us, those of the Jews, exclusive of Divine Authority, will evidently (?) appear to be the most certain and authoritative, and, consequently, the surest foundation to build our chronology upon.”

Preface lxxvii, lxxviii, lxxix, and lxxii, A.D. mdccxlv.

From original authors. Vol. 1. Universal History.

In M. Lavoisue's History and Geography may be found the following referring to History and Chronology—Introduction :

“History is very justly esteemed a considerable branch of polite literature: few accomplishments are more valued than an accurate knowledge of it, and scarcely any literary productions are more regarded than well-written histories. The justice of this observation has been acknowledged by the wisest and best of men in all civilized countries. Cicero has said of history, that it enables us to triumph over time itself, by carrying us back through the vast and devouring space of numberless lapsed ages, and making us eye witnesses of all the revolutions that have happened in the world, and he pronounces a sentence of perpetual childhood on the man who continues ignorant of what has passed prior to his birth. * * * In unfolding the transactions of past ages, she [history] enables him [Man] to appreciate existing circumstances, and by a train of reasonings and deductions, to anticipate consequences in years to come. Hence a knowledge of History becomes essential to his well being.” * * *

“It is acknowledged that the chronology of the early ages has difficulties which the most learned writers have acknowledged, without being able to solve them: there being no less

than 132 opinions, or different modes of calculation of the years between the Creation of the world and the Nativity of Jesus Christ; those who reckon the greatest number of years estimate them at 7,000, and those who give the least, 3,700; while the more prevalent opinion fixes the birth of Christ in the 4000th year of the world. In the intermediate space between these two most important events there are, however, certain fixed points, from which the chronologer may reckon backward or forward with very considerable precision, and though he cannot satisfy himself as to particulars till about the time of David's reign over Israel, -he may obtain such a general view of the state of affairs in the world at any given period as will answer all the purposes of information and amusement: unless, indeed, his object be critical disputation, in which case he will find himself involved in a labyrinth, without light or clue that can assist in his extrication."

"The fixed points just alluded to are denominated *Æras* or *Epochas*; and though they rather apply to the chronology of the country from whose history they are taken, they nevertheless admit of application to that of the world at large, serving as boundaries of distinct portions of time, within which the less important events are included. Thus the Greeks dated many of the events of their history, first, from the *Argonautic Expedition*; next, from the *Siege of Troy*; then from the settlement of Cecrops in Attica, and the *Foundation of Athens*; and lastly from the Olympic Games; the establishment of the latter took place 776 years before the Christian *Æra*, in the reign of Uzziah, king of Judah; and from this epocha only can we rely on the accuracy of the Grecian annals. The epochas of the early Assyrians and Egyptians are too much mixed with legendary exaggeration to admit of the least reliance being placed on them. The Babylonish *Æra* of Nabonassar does not commence till the year 747 B. C., when that prince ordered the records of his predecessors to be destroyed, and directed regular annals to be kept of the political and civil concerns of the kingdom, as also of the eclipses, it being in his reign that the study of Astronomy

was restored, and the science matured to a comparative degree of perfection. The epocha of the Romans commenced with the building of the city of Rome in the year 753 B. C. These three epochas commence about the middle of the eighth century before the Christian *Æra*, and furnish data sufficient to enable us to fix the subsequent events of history with tolerable precision. But during the antecedent lapse of upwards of 3000 years, the chronology of profane history is professedly uncertain, and it is only when we catch a glimpse of some of the principal nations which are incidentally mentioned in the Holy Scriptures that the epochas of those dark ages can be brought to any approximation to the truth.

In Sacred History we have seven important epochas, viz. :
 1. The Creation ; 2. The Deluge ; 3. The Call of Abraham ;
 4. The Deliverance of Israel from Egypt, and the Promulgation of the Laws at Sinai ; 5. The Foundation of Solomon's Temple ; 6. The Restoration of the Jews by Cyrus ; 7. The Nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The number of years contained in most of these epochas is variously stated in the different texts and versions of the Scriptures, as will be easily perceived by the following comparative table :

	Hebrew No. of years.	Samaritan No. of years.	Septuagint No. of years.
Epocha I.	1656	1656 (or 1307)	2262
“ II.	427	1018 (or 1078)	1257
“ III.	430	430	430
“ IV.	479	581	873
“ V.	476	479	521
“ VI.	532	532	532
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Add for error of	4000	4696	5875
Dionysius. }	4	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4004	4700	5879

Of these modes of calculation the Hebrew is most generally followed.”

Introduction of Lavoisne's Atlas, A. D. 1821.

1. "The value of any science is estimated according to its tendency to promote improvement, either in private virtue, or in those qualities which render man extensively useful in society. * * * Under this description falls the science of History."

2. "History," says Dionysius of Halicarnassus, "is philosophy teaching by examples.

"The superior efficacy of example to precept is universally acknowledged. All the laws of morality and rules of conduct are verified by experience, and are constantly submitted to test and examination. History, which adds to our own experience an immense treasure of the experiences of others, furnishes innumerable proofs, by which we may verify all the precepts of morality and of prudence.

3. "History, besides general advantages, has a distinct species of utility to different men according to their several ranks in society and occupations in life.

4. "In this country it is an indisputable duty of every man of liberal birth to be acquainted, in a certain degree, with the science of politics; and history is the school of politics. It opens to us the springs of human affairs; the causes of the rise, grandeur, revolutions and fall of empires. It points out the reciprocal influences of government and of rational manners. It dissipates our prejudices, nourishes the love of our country, and directs to the best means of its improvement. It illustrates equally the blessings of political union and the miseries of factions; the danger, on the one hand, of uncontrolled liberty, and, on the other, the debasing influence of despotic power. * * *

"For these purposes it is necessary to bestow particular attention on the manners of nations, their laws, the nature of their governments, their religion, their intellectual improvements, and their progress in the arts and sciences." — *Tytler's Elements of General History. Introduction to 8th edition, pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, published 1821. Alexander Fraser Tytler (Lord Woodhouselee), 1801.*

"History is, without all doubt, the most instructive and useful, as well as entertaining part of literature; more especially when it is not confined within the narrow bounds of any particular time and place, but extends to the transactions of all times and nations. Works of this nature carry our knowledge, as Tully

observes, beyond the vast and devouring space of numberless years, triumph over time, and make us, though living at an immense distance, in a manner eye-witnesses to all the events and revolutions which have caused astonishing changes in the world. By these records it is that we live, as it were, in the very time when the world was created ; we behold how it was governed in its infancy, how overflowed and destroyed in a deluge of water, and again re-peopled ; how kings and kingdoms have risen, flourished and declined, and by what steps they brought upon themselves their final ruin and destruction. From these and other like events, occurring in history, every judicious reader may form prudent and unerring rules for the conduct of his life, both in a private and public capacity. But, as the eminent advantages accruing to us from this valuable branch of learning have been sufficiently displayed by many others, we shall not trouble our readers with a minute detail of them, but hasten to what is peculiar to the work which we now offer to the public.”—*An Universal History, Vol. I, Preface. page v, from the earliest account of times to the present, compiled from original authors. MDCCXLIV. To his Grace, the Duke of Marlborough*

“History is the most useful of all sciences ; it gives the experience of the past, and enables us to presage the future ; it is the universal book in which every one possessed of discernment is sure to find the lesson that suits him ; it instructs the soldier, enlightens the merchant, prepares the statesman, and points out to the philosopher the interesting and curious progress of the human mind ; in a word, it forms the judgment and nourishes the conversation of all the members of society.”—*Lesage's Historical (and Geological) Geneological and Geographical Atlas, Second edition, A. D. 1818.*

“Chronology is a science which treats of time and its several divisions, and adjusts these to past transactions by proper notes and characters for the benefit of History. * * * When Chronology and History unite their efforts in tracing the connection and dependence of events, and distributing these into proper periods, light arises out of darkness ; our knowledge of human life is

improved; our acquaintance with the world is cultivated; our views of Providence are enlarged."

"A work, therefore, which professes to illustrate a science of so great utility and importance must be received with some degree of approbation, if the plan and execution bear any proportion to the dignity of the subject."—*Playfair's System of Chronology*—James Playfair, D.D., member of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland.

"Though the value of Chronology, as one of the great landmarks of History, be generally admitted, the reduction of the different eras and other epochs by which time was formerly composed to the present mode of calculation, has not received the attention in this country to which it is entitled.

"Every event of History arose from some preceding transaction, and became, in its turn, the parent of others, either more or less important: hence, however trifling in themselves, or, viewed without relation to other circumstances, however immaterial the precise time of their occurrence may be, there are few that had not some influence on the state of the nation in which they took place, and not unfrequently also on the affairs of neighboring countries.

"The mere knowledge that any circumstance did happen, is of little use for the legitimate purposes of History, the utility of which depends on tracing events to their causes; and when these are known, to discover their general consequences. Abstractedly, even the greatest event of modern or ancient History can claim but little consideration. What would it matter to posterity, for example, whether the battle of Waterloo was or was not fought, much less the precise day and year when it occurred, were it not the first link of a long chain of events, the operation of which on Europe, and indeed on the whole civilized world, it would be the province of the future historian to describe? Hence arises the value of Chronology; for a mistake in the date of that battle might induce a writer to confound cause with effect by supposing that Napoleon's second abdication preceded, instead of being the result of his defeat at Waterloo.

"If then History should be studied as a science, that mankind may learn from the past what to expect in the future, it necessarily follows that all the facts which History records ought to be referred with mathematical precision to their proper dates;

for, if one of them be misplaced, the inferences drawn from it will be founded upon false premises.

"Chronology and Geography have been justly called the eyes of History, without the light of which all is chaos and uncertainty; but perhaps a better simile would be, that dates are to History what latitude and longitude are to navigation—fixing the exact position of the objects to which they are applied."

After demonstrating the surprising indifference to this department of science, he concludes as follows: "The consequence of this neglect of a subject on which all dates in English History, all records, and consequently all historical accuracy depend, is shown in a manner which is humiliating to our national literature."—*Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicholas, K.C.M.G.

"Rien n'est plus nécessaire pour la connaissance de l'histoire que la Chronologie; mais aussi rien n'est plus difficile que de concilier les anciens historiens pour les mettre d'accord ensemble sur l'époque des événements dont ils nous font le récit.

"La longueur de l'année n'est pas la même chez tous les peuples, ni dans tous les tems; les ères sont différentes; il faut en déterminer les commencements et la marche, afin de comparer les unes aux autres et de faire une échelle fixée par le moyen de laquelle on puisse mesurer les diverses époques."

L'art de vérifier les dates des faits Historiques des inscriptions, des chroniques et autres anciens monuments, avant l'ère Chrétienne, dans le Discours Préliminaire.

"The importance of Chronology as a science need not, I suppose, be insisted upon in the preface of a work addressed to the literary world in the nineteenth century. The number of learned and ingenious men who have devoted a great portion of their lives to the elucidation of the subject, and the encouragement given by the public to every work of the kind which appears to possess any claim to its attention, shew that a lively and deep interest in enquiries of this nature still exists: that neither the public attention nor the subject itself is yet exhausted.

Page 2. "History is fully entitled to the honorable character which it has received 'Philosophy teaching by example.' Incalculable, therefore, must be its value to the human race.

“History is the great instrument which brings, as it were into a focus, all the light which the united experience of the world, since its creation, can supply on any subject. We have here every experiment, whether moral or political, exhibited again and again with all possible variety of situation and circumstance. These, in their countless modifications, supply the historian with a fund of materials rich and inexhaustible. — *Crosthwaite's synchronology: A Treatise on History, Chronology and Mythology, by the Rev. Charles Crosthwaite, MDCCCXXXIX.*

Page v. “The use of History is not to load the memory with facts, but to score the mind with principles—to collect from the experience of past ages rules for our conduct as individuals and as member of society.—Every historical work, therefore, professes to give only a selection of events; and the writer's choice is determined by the nature of his history: the general historian directs attention to the occurrences that have changed the general aspect of society, the revolutions of states and empires, the causes that led to them, and the consequences by which they were followed. The special historian confines his attention to one class of facts, specified in the title of his work; thus, the ecclesiastical historian writes only of the affairs of the church; the military historian confines his narrative to wars and battles; and the commercial historian devotes his attention exclusively to trade.

“But even general historians may in some degree be regarded as special; their object may be called ‘political,’ that is, they profess to describe the destinies of nations, both in their external relations with foreign States, and their internal affairs; under the first head are comprised, wars, treaties of peace or alliance; under the second, governments, institutions and manners.”

Page vi. “The necessary companions of History are Chronology and Geography; they determine the time when, and the place where, each event occurred. The difficulties of Chronology arise both from the imperfection of records and from varieties in the mode of computation; the former cannot be remedied; but to prevent the mistakes which may arise from this cause uncertain dates have been marked with an asterisk; the second source of confusion is removed by using throughout solar years for a

measure of time, and the Birth of Christ as an era from which to reckon."—*Taylor's Manual of History: A Manual of Ancient and Modern History, by W. C. Taylor, LL.D., M.R.A.S. MDCCCLVI.*

[Introduction.]

Page 1. "The word 'History' which etymologically means 'enquiry' or 'research,' and which has many slightly differing uses is attached in modern parlance pre-eminently and especially to accounts of rise, progress, and affairs of nations. The consideration of man prior to the formation of political communities, and apart from them, belongs to Natural History—and especially to that branch of it called Anthropology—but not to History Proper.

"History Proper is the history of states or nations, both in respect to their internal affairs and in regard to their dealings one with another. Under the former head, one of the most important branches is Constitutional History, or the history of governments. Under the latter are included not only the accounts of the wars, but likewise of the friendly relations of the different States, and of their commercial or other intercourse."

		Anc.	A.D.
History.	{ Ancient.....	1	476
	{ Middle Age.		
	{ Modern	476	1882

Page 6 (9). "The fact that all historical events must occur at a certain time and in a certain place attaches to History two branches of knowledge as indispensable auxiliaries: viz., *Chronology* and *Geography*. By the universal historian these sciences should be known completely: and a fair knowledge of them ought to be acquired by every historical student.

"A fixed mode of computing time, and an exact or approximate reckoning of the period occupied by the events narrated, is essential to every methodised history; nor can any history be regarded as complete without a more or less elaborate description of the countries which were the theatres of events recorded in it."

(10). "*Exact Chronology* is difficult, and a synchronistic view of history generally is impossible without the adoption of an era. Nations accordingly, as the desire of exactness or the wish to synchronise arose, invented eras for themselves, which generally remained in use for many hundred years.

“Ancient works on Chronology were numerous, but not many have come down to our times.”

Page 9 (12). “The field of Ancient History may be mapped out either synchronistically according to certain periods and epochs, or, ethnographically, according to the States and nations. Neither of these two methods is absolutely superior to the other, each having merits in which the other is deficient—it would be embarrassing to have to choose between them; but, fortunately, this difficulty is obviated by the possibility of combining the two into one system.”—*Rawlinson's History: A Manual of Ancient History*, by George Rawlinson, M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, MDCCCLXIX.

Page vii. “The story of the whole race, like that of each separate nation, has ‘a beginning, a middle, and an end.’

“That story we propose to follow from its beginning in the sacred records, and from the dawn of civilization in the East.

“Through successive Oriental Empires—the rise of liberty, and the perfection of the heathen polity, arts and literature in Greece and Rome—the change which passed over the face of the world when the light of Christianity sprung up, etc., etc.”

In his proposition to lay out his work he continues in the introduction page 3: “Amidst all the severing forces of climate, colour, language, interest and animosity, our race forms a complete whole. One in its origin, one even in its true interests, it is destined to be one in its final consummation.

“And it is this that gives a unity to its history.

Page 4. “It is not denied that all the facts which have occurred in the world are bound together by those hidden laws, physical, moral and spiritual, which constitute the whole moral government of God. Nor is the historian unconcerned in the working of those laws.

“The actions he has to relate are so connected with the motives of the actors, the general external facts with their causes in human nature, that his subject must often be regarded in the light of science and philosophy.**”

Page 6. There is one science, however, which can scarcely be separated from history—the science of Chronology. The dates of events are but a means of giving a more accurate expression to their moving series which it is the province of history to describe.

To this the fixed epochs and methods of techinical chronology are merely subsidiary ; and the primary modes of reckoning time may be considered as a branch of astronomy."

" Candour and toleration are the vital breath of historic truth, and are never violated with impunity."

Division of the work	{	1 Ancient.....	{	Creation A.M. 1
				to 476 A.D.
" History.	{	2 Mediæval.....	{	476 A.D.
				1453 A.D.
	{	3 Modern	{	1453 A.D.
				to present time."

A history of the world from the earliest records to the present time, by

PHILIP SMITH, B. A.,

A. D., 1864. (Vol. I.)

" History is very justly esteemed a considerable branch of polite literature ; few accomplishments are more valued than an accurate knowledge of it ; and scarcely any literary productions are more regarded than well-written histories. The justice of this observation has been acknowledged by the wisest and best of men in all civilized countries. Cicero has said of history that it enables us to triumph over time itself, by carrying us back through the vast and devouring space of numberless lapsed ages, and making us eye-witnesses of all the revolutions that have happened in the world ; and he pronounces a sentence of perpetual childhood on the man who continues ignorant of what has passed prior to his birth. (*Nescire quad antea quam natus sis acciderit, id est semper esse puerum—Cic. in Orat.*)"

" Man is a creature not merely born for the present : his powers of reflection lay hold upon the past ; his hopes anticipate the future. History is the handmaid by which both are subserved. In unfolding the transactions of past ages she enables him to appreciate existing circumstances, and, by a train of reasonings and deductions, to anticipate the consequences in years to come. Hence a knowledge of History becomes essential to his well-being ; for, by giving him experience of the past, he is not only prepared for whatever may occur during the period of his existence, but enabled to transmit lessons of wisdom to his posterity."

Idem.—" The ancients were so convinced of the importance of History, that they deified and raised altars to it ; they gave it

the first place among the sciences, and esteemed it before all others, because, they said, the study of it required a combination of them all. They considered those who devoted themselves to this charming study, who were possessed of the necessary talents for writing History, as men privileged above their fellows, worthy of the greatest recompense and of the highest honors. Kings and Rulers of States admitted them to their councils, and into their most intimate society : in short, the historian held the first rank among his fellow citizens. Herodotus, Thucydides, and many others, were loaded with honors equal to those conferred upon the most renowned Generals of their age."

—*M. Lavoisne's History and Geography.*

"And what depths of knowledge and light do we not discover in exploring the immense magazine, wherein is exhibited the astonishing fluctuation of characters, sects, opinions, laws, and customs ; which, while it extends the circle of our knowledge, develops the powers of reason, reveals truth to the mind, and leads the heart cordially to embrace the cause of virtue. But, on the other hand, we must expect to behold weaknesses, follies, misfortunes and crimes. Considerations such as these cannot but remind us of the part we have individually to sustain on the theatre of the world ; the due performance of which not only involves our own happiness, but will have a material influence over that of our kindred, our friends, our country, and mankind at large."

"Chronology presents the order of time in which the several transactions recorded in history occurred. This science has often been erroneously neglected by readers of history, from a supposition that it could afford them no instruction ; or that its office was merely to decide controverted points of uncertain date : but historical facts derive a strength and energy from Chronology, which may distinguish them from legendary tales, and characterise them as identical links in the chain of human affairs. Chronology, therefore, is of the first importance to a right understanding of History, as, without it, no just estimate could be formed of what must ever be a primary consideration—the state of the world at large during the period of which we read."

"To read History to advantage, it is requisite to be well acquainted with the sister-sciences of Geography and Chronology, which have emphatically and justly been called "*The Eyes of*

History," on account of the light and perspicuity they impart to it, without the assistance of which the reader will soon find himself bewildered and perplexed in the attempt to draw a perfect whole from the various detached events presented to his view ; and will probably be induced to relinquish his study as a vain pursuit."

History and Geography by M. Lavoisne.

MAY 22nd, 1821.

" Les études historiques doivent nécessairement commencer par un coup d'œil sur l'ensemble des faits, avec une histoire générale de l'humanité, et non avec des abrégés d'histoires particulières. Une nation est toujours à l'humanité ce qu'un personnage important est à une nation. Chaque peuple a sa mission de même que chaque homme a la sienne."

E. WAUTIER D'HALLUVIN,

Elements d'Histoire universelle.

" To have at least a general acquaintance with geography and history of the country in which we reside is essential to our intelligent appreciation of its physical resources and civil institutions." * * *

Prefatory note to the first edition of Canadian History, &c.,

by J. George Hodgins, 1866.

" Patriotism will increase in Canada as its history is read."

Extract from an educational address of the Hon. T. D. McGee.

" Exactness of historical knowledge depends greatly upon Chronology and Genealogy."

W. F. Collier, L.L.D., Preface 1875.

" The experience of all teachers witnesses to the lamentable deficiency in historical knowledge among their pupils." * * *

Barnes's History of the United States, 1878.



HISTORICAL KEY

TO

LOVERIN'S CHART OF TIME.



HISTORY has been, and is, divided into Ancient and Modern. The Chart of Time represents Ancient History as extending from the Creation to the Nativity of Christ, and Modern History from the birth of Christ to the present time.

Authors differ as to the separating line ; some taking the Fall of the Western Roman Empire ; some the Hegira of Mahomet, and some the establishment of Charlemagne's Empire, etc., etc. However this be, each and every point of division can be recognized upon the Chart, where the professor or student may follow whichever one is the most agreeable. The Middle Ages, of which some writer speaks, can be viewed as including from the fall of the Western Empire to that of the Eastern—from the commencement of the Christian Era to the discovery of America by Columbus—or, *from any one point to any other, that historians have thought proper to fix.*

In the following, the remarkable events are in large, and those of lesser importance in small, capitals.

Hence, they can be readily singled out and used as a special practice upon the Chart, where the Grand Facts will have their representative characters also prominently marked in their respective localities.

BEFORE CHRIST.

CENTURY 50.

	B. C.
THE CREATION { according to Metrodorus.....	5000
" The Benedictines.....	4963

CENTURY 41

THE CREATION. according to the Bible.....	4004
The birth of Cain.....	4003
The birth of Abel.....	4001

CENTURY 39

The death of Abel.....	3875
Birth of Seth.....	3814

CENTURY 38

The birth of Enos.....	3769
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CENTURY 37

Birth of Cainan.....	3679
Birth of Malaleel.....	3609

CENTURY 36

Birth of Jared	3544
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CENTURY 34

Birth of Enoch.....	3382
Birth of Methuselah.....	3317
THE DELUGE (Benedictines).....	3308

CENTURY 33

Birth of Lamech.....	3230
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CENTURY 31

The death of Adam.....	3074
The translation of Enoch.....	3017

CENTURY 30

B.C.

FO-HI (3300, 2460, 2240,) about.....	2951
Birth of Noah	2948

CENTURY 29

Death of Fo-Hi	2837
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CENTURY 25

Noah forewarned of the Deluge and commanded to build } the Ark.....	2468
Birth of Japheth.....	2448
Birth of Shem.....	2446
THE EGYPTIAN MONARCHY (2188), Menes.....	2412

CENTURY 24

THE DELUGE (Biblical)	} 2348
Death of Methuselah.....	
The Covenant of the Rainbow.....	2347

CENTURY 23

The construction of the Tower of Babel and dispersion of } mankind.....	2247
THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE, Nimrod.....	2234
THE FIRST CHINESE FAMILY from Fo-Hi (HIA).....	2206

CENTURY 22

Job, the most patient man (1520).....	2180
THE HYKSOS OR SHEPHERD KINGS, "Second } Dynasty,"	} 2159
Timans or Concharus, first of the Shepherd Kings of Egypt }	
Hieroglyphics, invented by Athotes of Egypt (about).....	2112

CENTURY 21

SICYON FOUNDED, Ægialus.....	2089
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CENTURY 20

Death of Noah.....	1998
Birth of Abram (Abraham)	1996
THE CALL OF ABRAHAM.....	1921

Abraham defeats Cherdorlaomer, King of Elam, as well as the Assyrian Princes, and rescues Lot.....	1913
Birth of Ishmael.....	1910

CENTURY 19

Expulsion of the Shepherd Kings of Egypt.	} 1899
THE PHARAOHS, "Third Dynasty".....	
The destruction of Sodom proclaimed to Abraham.....	} 1898
THE COVENANT OF CIRCUMCISION.....	
Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed by fire.....	1897
Birth of Isaac	1896
Hagar (and Ishmael) expelled	} 1891
Syphoas introduces the Egyptian alphabet.....	
Abraham commanded to offer up Isaac.....	1872
Argos colonized by Inachus (1872)	1856
Machpelah (the field of Ephron) purchased from the sons of Heth, for a burying-place.....	} 1849
The death of Sarah.....	
Esau and Jacob born.....	1836
The Egyptian alphabet by Memnon (?).....	1822
Death of Abraham.....	} 1821
*Amenophis I, King of all Egypt (1778).....	

CENTURY 18

Death of Ishmael	1773
SECOND FAMILY from Fo-Hi (TANGA)	1765
The Deluge of Ogyges	1764
Birth of Joseph.....	1745
Benjamin born	1731
Joseph sold by his brethren.....	1728
Death of Isaac.....	1716
The corn of Egypt purchased during seven years of plenty }	} 1715
Joseph becomes Governor of Egypt	
Famine in Egypt and Syria.....	1708
The descendants of Abraham make a treaty with Pharaoh and settle in Goshen.....	} 1706

CENTURY 17

Death of Jacob.....	1689
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* "The name of several kings of Egypt, of uncertain date, but many ages B. C."

Death of Joseph	1635
The children of Israel multiply and prosper though persecuted by hard labor, building the treasure cities, Pithom and Raamses, (about).....	1621

CENTURY 16

Birth of Aaron.....	1574
Pharaoh commands all male Hebrew children to be thrown into the Nile (about).....	1573
Birth of Moses.....	1571
Athens colonized by Cecrops	1556
Scamander founds the Kingdom of Troy.	1546
The Flight of Moses	1531
Job, most patient man (2180)	1520
Sparta, founded by Lelex.....	1516
Council of the Areopagi.....	1507
The Deluge of Deucalion... ..	1503

CENTURY 15

THE AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL.....	1498
Thebes colonized by Cadmus, and Phœnician letters introduced to the Greeks.....	1493
Amenophis 11 (1687).....	1492
* The ten Plagues	1491
THE INSTITUTION OF THE PASSOVER.....	
EXODUS OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.....	
* The Ten Commandments	1490
† The Great Sanhedrim (council of seventy) established. }	
Ægyptus, Amenophis III? (1493)	1485

* If we except the construction of the Ark, the length of which was ten times its height, the plagues and the commandments (Decalogue) are the first practical instances of the decimal system on record in the Bible.

† The Sanhedrim Council was undoubtedly suggested to Moses by his father-in-law, Jethro, priest of Midian. See Exodus XVIII, 13-27 verses inclusive. In a portion of the advice given, the decimal system of reckoning is very prominently recommended—verse 21: “Moreover thou shalt provide, out of all the people, able-bodied men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such over them to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, and rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens.” Its Divine origin may be found at Numbers XI, 16-30 inclusive: “And the Lord said unto Moses, Gather unto me seventy men of the elders of Israel, whom thou knowest to be the elders of the people and officers over them; and bring them unto the tabernacle of the congregation, that they may stand and be there with thee.”

	B.C.
Dathan, Abiram and families destroyed by earthquake } Rebellion in the Wilderness..... }	1471
Death of Miriam, sister of Moses	
OLYMPIC GAMES ESTABLISHED BY THE IDÆI } DACTYLI..... }	1453
The death of Aaron.....	
The Pentateuch, by Moses	1452
Balaam blesses the children of Israel.....	
Jericho destroyed by Joshua.....	1451
Death of Moses on Mount Nebo.....	
Death of Joshua.....	1426
Destruction of the Virgins at Shiloh.....	1406

CENTURY 14

Othniel, Judge of Israel.....	1394
Ehud	1354
Shamgar	1336
Moeris, wisest and best of Egyptian kings	1327
Corinth founded by Sisypheus, Isthmian Games established.	1326
Pelops celebrates the Olympic Games.....	1321
Ruth.....	1312
Sesostris, "The Great".....	1308

CENTURY 13

Milesius colonizes Ireland (conquest), 500	1300
Deborah and Barak.....	
Jael, wife of Heber, slays Sisera..... }	1296
Rampses or Pheron "The Indolent".....	1275
Jason, commander of the Argonauts.....	1263
MITHRÆUS OR NINUS II. (Second Assyrian Dynasty).....	1252
Gideon	1249
The Midianites defeated by Gideon.....	1248
Hercules celebrates the Games of Olympia.....	1218
Tautanes or Teutamius.....	1215
Proteus or Ramesses.....	1214
Theseus.....	1212
Abimelech.....	1209
Tola	1206

CENTURY 12

Helen abducted by Paris, son of Priam, the King of Troy..	1198
THE TROJAN WAR.....	1194

CHART OF TIME.

	67
	B.C.
Troy Sacked by the Greeks.....	1184
Jair.....	1183
Eli.....	1171
Amenophis IV (1322)	1164
Jephthah	1161
Alba Longa founded by Ascanus, son of Æneas.....	1152
Jephthah defeats the Ammonites and performs his vow.....	1143
The battle of Ebenezer.....	} 1141
Loss of the Ark of the Covenant.....	
The death of Eli	
The Philistines restore the Ark to the Israelites.....	} 1140
Samson	
Ibzan	1137
Elon	1130
Rampsinitus, patron of the Eleusinian Mysteries.....	1124
THE THIRD DYNASTY, OR FAMILY, from Fo-Hi (CHEU).....	1121
The destruction of the temple of Dagon }	} 1117
Death of Samson.....	
Abdon	
Samuel, last of the Judges of Israel.....	1116
The Dorian invasion of the Peloponnesus.....	1104

CENTURY 11

Saul anointed King of Israel by Samuel	} 109
MONARCHY ESTABLISHED IN ISRAEL.....	
Cheops, builder of the first Pyramid.....	1082
Goliath of Gath, slain by David	} 1063
God commands Samuel to anoint David.....	
The death of Samuel.....	1060
The battle of Gilboa, death of Saul (killed).....	} 1055
David anointed king by the men of Judah.....	
The conquest of Syria by Israel under David.....	1047
The birth of Homer (about).....	1044
The birth of Solomon	1034
Cephrines, Cephres, or Shisak, builder of the second }	} 1032
Pyramid and other national monuments.....	
Rebellion and death of Absalom (slain by Joab).....	1023
Solomon anointed king by Zadok and Nathan.....	} 1015
The commencement of the building of the Temple.....	
THE TEMPLE FINISHED AND DEDICATED	1004

CENTURY 10

	B. C.
The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon at Jerusalem.....	992
HOMER FLOURISHES (about)	984
REHOBAM SUCCEEDS SOLOMON AS KING OF ISRAEL.....	975
Jeroboam becomes king of the Ten Tribes that revolt.... }	
Judah and Benjamin forbidden by Shemiah, the Prophet, to war against the ten revolting Tribes.....	974
Jerusalem sacked by the Egyptians.....	972
The death of Mycerinus, builder of the 3rd Pyramid.....	966
Abijah becomes king of the Tribes of Judah and Benjamin.	958
Asa succeeds Abijah.....	955
Nadab becomes king of the Ten Tribes.....	954
Baasha succeeds Nadab.....	953
Hesiod flourishes (about)	944
Elah	930
Zimri.....	929
Omri	925
Ahab	918
Jehoshephat	914

CENTURY 9

Iberia (Cadiz) colonized by the Phœnicians	900
Ahaziah	897
Jehoram or Joram	896
Elijah taken up to heaven.....	895
Tibernus drowned in the Albula, since called "The Tiber" }	
LYCURGUS, the Spartan Law-giver.....	894
Jehoram or Joram	889
Ahaziah	885
Jehu	884
*The Spartan Code and detached pieces from Homer introduced into Greece by Lycurgus	
Joash or Jehoash.....	878
Jonah, the Prophet	862

* The Oxford Tables date the Legislation of Lycurgus B.C. 817, and after referring to him as the principal cause of Spartan splendor, conclude as follows : " HIS CELEBRATED CONSTITUTION (which lasted about six hundred years) was a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy ; two kings ; senate of twenty-eight nobles ; five yearly-elected ephori ; assemblies of the people, composed, however, only of the citizens of Sparta ; equal division of land among 39,000 families , no trade ; iron money ; public and equal education ; no walls ; no fleets ; common tables ; all luxury forbidden ; no theatre ; harsh treatment of the Helots, who alone attended to agriculture and trade."

	B.C.
Jehoahaz.....	856
THONUS CONCOLERUS, last of the Second Assyrian Dynasty.	842
Jehoash.....	841
Peace purchased from Hazael of Syria by spoils from.... }	
The Temple of Jerusalem sacked by Jehoash..... }	840
Amaziah	839
The death of Elisha	838
Jeroboam II. (823)	825
Bocchoris or Asychus " The Wise "	815
Uzziah or Azariah.....	810

CENTURY 8

THE OLYMPIC GAMES REVIVED, Victory of Coræbus	776
Zechariah.....	773
Shallum..... }	
Menahem	772
Anysis (blind)	771
PUL, first king of the Third Assyrian Dynasty (759).....	770
So, or Salaco, Ethiopian Usurper.....	769
Pekahiah	761
Isaiah the Prophet flourishes.....	760
Pekah.....	759
Jotham ..	758
ROME FOUNDED BY ROMULUS.....	753
The death of Remus.....	752
The rape of the Sabine virgins.....	750
Tiglath Pilezar (Tilgath Pilneser) succeeds Pul..... }	
Nabonassar, younger Son of Pul, becomes King of }	747
Babylonia..... }	
Tarpeia, her ignominious death..... }	745
Union of the Sabines and Romans..... }	
THE FIRST MESSENIAN WAR (civil)..... }	743
The death of Titus Tatius, king of the Cures..... }	
Ahaz	742
Romulus commands the construction of the Temple of	
Janus, and the work is begun....	740
The Conquest of Damascus by the Assyrians.....	738
Hoshea.....	730
Shalmaneser.....	729
Hezekiah.....	726

	B. C.
Conquest of Messenia	
Destruction of Ithome.....	724
Peace of the first Messenian war	
Rhegium (Italy) founded by Messenian fugitives	723
Samaria conquered by the Assyrians.....	
Israel carried captive into Assyria by Shalmaneser.....	721
FALL OF THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. "The Assyrian captivity".....	
Anysis restored.....	719
The death of Romulus.....	716
Numa Pompilius, son-in-law to Titus Tatius.....	715
Sennacherib invades Egypt, Sais chosen Seat of Royalty	
Sennacherib	714
THE TEMPLE OF JANUS FINISHED AND CLOSED.....	
Sethon (Usurper).....	713
Sais proclaimed the Seat of Royalty.....	
Sennacherib's army of 185,000 mysteriously destroyed...	711
Esarhaddon, or Sardanapalus.....	
Code of Laws establishing the Priesthood, Augurs and Vestals	710
The Roman Calendar of ten months re-formed to twelve...	709

CENTURY 7

Manasseh	698
The death of Isaiah the Prophet.....	696
Asordanes or Aphronadius	693
Adrameles, or Sammhughes.....	691
THE SECOND MESSENIAN WAR.....	685
The game of Chess published by Palmedes	680
Tullus Hostilius.....	673
Axerdis.....	670
The Roman Calendar established (about)	669
Combat of the Horatii with the Curatii.....	
Conquest of Ira	668
Expulsion of the Messenians.....	
End of the Second Messenian war	
Destruction of Alba Longa.....	667
JAPAN (NIPON) FOUNDED BY SYMNU	660
Nabuchodnosor (Sardanapalus II.).....	650
Judith decapitates Holofernes (655) about	645

	B. C.
Ammon.....	643
Josiah	641
Ancus Martius.....	640
Saracus (Sardanapalus III)	630
Jeremiah the Prophet	629
Ostia, the mouth of the Tiber, colonized.....	627
* DRACO, Legislator of Athens.....	624
Draco's Sanguinary Code of laws for Athens.....	
Destruction of Sardanapalus and family, by himself.....	621
Tarquinius Priscus.....	616
Pharaoh Necho.....	
Canal projected between the Mediterranean and Red Seas }	
Josiah slain by Pharaoh Necho (609).....	610
Jehoahaz.....	
Eliakim named Jehoiachim.....	
The Canal across the Isthmus begun	
Pharaoh Necho loses 120,000 workmen and abandons the construction of the Suez Canal.....	609
Nineveh captured by the Medes and Babylonians.	606
Jerusalem taken and the Temple pillaged.....	
THE JEWS CARRIED INTO CAPTIVITY by Nebuchadnezzar... }	
Pharaoh Necho defeated at Circesium by Nebuchadnezzar, who founds the Chaldeo-Babylonian Empire, extending from the Nile to beyond the Tigris.....	604

CENTURY 6

Massilia (Marseilles) colonized by Ionic Phocians.....	600
Psammis succeeds to the Egyptian throne.....	
The birth of Cyrus (about).....	599
Jehoiachin	
Zedekiah	
Apries	595

* "Draco was a man of unblemished integrity, great talent, and highly cultivated mind but he was deficient in political experience, and wanted that knowledge, the most important to a statesman—the knowledge of human nature. He prepared a Code of Laws so absurdly severe that they could not be put into execution; the consequence was, that criminals enjoyed perfect impunity, and the disorders of the State became worse than ever. Draco's laws were said to be written, not with ink, but blood; his own remark is fully sufficient to show how unfit he was for the office that he had under taken—'small crimes,' said he, 'deserve death, and I know of no heavier punishment for greater'."

	B.C.
* SOLON, chosen Archon, prepares a Code of laws for Athens	594
The fall of the kingdom of Judah and Benjamin.....	588
The Jews carried off to Babylon.....	
Jerusalem sacked and destroyed.....	
Cloisae and Circus Maximus constructed at Rome.....	
The Conquest of Syria	587
FALL OF THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH AND BEN- JAMIN. "The Babylonish Captivity".....	
Servius Tullius.....	578
Ezekiel's vision.....	573
Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar	570
ÆSOP FLOURISHES (about).....	
Amasis, a wise king.....	569
The first census published.....	566
Evil Merodach	561
Peisistratus (Usurper).....	560
Neriglissar or Belshazzar.....	559
Cyrus becomes king of Persia.....	
THE GREAT PERSIAN MONARCHY FOUNDED..	555
Narbonadius.....	
Birth of Confucius (Chinese Philosopher).....	551
The New National Assembly { Comitia Centuriata	550
{ Comitia Curiata	
{ Comitia Tributa	
Rome fortified by Servius Tullius (about).....	545
Pythagoras flourishes (Sage and Philosopher)	540
Babylon captured by Cyrus	538
Daniel cast into the lion's den	
RETURN OF THE JEWS FROM CAPTIVITY.....	536
Destruction of Babylon by Cyrus.....	
END OF THE GREAT ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.....	

* "The laws of Draco, B. C. 621, were too severe to be carried into effect.

The following are those of Solon, the benefactor not only of Athens, but of the whole human race.

1. Division of the people into four classes, according to property.
2. Offices of State to be filled only by citizens of the first three classes.
3. Nine annual archons at the head of affairs.
4. Council of four hundred chosen annually by lot to debate upon all matters previously to their being submitted to the Commons.
5. To the people was left the right of confirming the laws, electing Magistrates, and debating all matters referred to them by Council.
6. Restoration and renovation of the Areopagus."

—Oxford Tables.

The Jews rebuild the Temple and Jerusalem.....	535
Lucius Tarquinius Superbus.....	534
Three Sibylline books purchased for 300 pieces of gold.....	531
Homer's Poems collected and published by Pisistratus	530
Cambyses succeeds Cyrus " The Great ".....	529
Hippias and Hipparchus.....	527
Psammenitus, last of the Pharaohs, murdered by Cam- byses.....	526
Conquest of Egypt by the Persians.....	525
END OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MONARCHY. }	
Massacre of the Egyptians by Cambyses.....	524
Darius Hystaspes.....	521
Revolt at Babylon.....	518
Destruction of Babylon	517
The completion and dedication of the Temple.....	515
Death of Hipparchus.....	514
The law of Ostracism introduced by Cleisthenes.....	510
Expulsion of Hippias, Athens a Republic.....	
Conspiracy of Tarquin against Lueretia.....	509
Esther becomes the queen of Ahasuerus.....	
L. Brutus and Collatinus chosen consuls.....	
The expulsion of Tarquin.....	509
ROYALTY ABOLISHED AND ROME A REPUBLIC }	
Commercial treaty with Carthage	508
War with Porsenna.....	507
The Naxian War.....	501

CENTURY 5

Destruction of Sardis by the Ionians	499
Battle of Lake Regillus ; third and last effort for Tarquin }	498
TITUS LARTIUS, the first Dictator [501].....	
Death of Pythagoras.....	497
Persia declares war against Greece.....	496
The death of Tarquin at Cumæ.....	
THE FIRST GREAT PERSIAN INVASION OF GREECE.....	496
Birth of Sophocles.....	
Laws establishing the Tribunes.....	493
Insurrection of the Plebeians on the Sacred Mount.....	
Mardonius (Persian) defeated by the Greeks.....	492

	B. C.
Coriolanus proscribed.....	491
Defeat of the Persians under Datis and Ataphernes by the Greeks at Marathon under Miltiades	490
Confucius revises and publishes his Sacred Books.....	489
Death of Sp. Cassius.....	
The first agrarian law.....	486
Xerxes becomes king of Persia.....	485
Aristeides ostracised.....	483
XERXES INVADES GREECE(Second Invasion).....	481
Battle of Salamis, Xerxes totally routed.....	480
Mardonius defeated and slain at the battle of Plataea.....	
Destruction of Athens	479
Death of Confucius.....	
War with the Veienti.....	
Athens rebuilt and the Piræus constructed	477
Birth of Thucydides.....	
The Publilian law established.....	471
Death of Simonides.....	467
Earthquake at Sparta, 20,000 destroyed.....	466
THE THIRD MESSENIAN WAR.....	
Xerxes assassinated by Artibanes.....	465
Artaxerxes, I " Longomanus ".....	
League between the Romans, Latins and Hermicians.....	458
Ezra returns to Jerusalem ; reforms Jewish worship	457
Conquest of Ithomé.....	
Expulsion of the Messenians.....	455
End of the third and last Messenian war.....	
Death of L. Licinius Dentatus.....	
The Decemviri.....	451
Laws of the Twelve Tables.....	
THE BIBLE, collected and arranged by Ezra about.....	450
The Persians defeated at Salamis in Cyprus	
Virginia slain by Virginius, her father.....	
The second charter of Plebeian rights.....	449
Insurrection ; the Plebeians retire to the Sacred Mount.	
Persia recognizes Asiatic Grecian independence.....	
Nehemiah encourages the rebuilding of Jerusalem.....	
Herodotus reads at the Olympic Games.....	445
Lex Camileia ; intermarriage of Patricians and Plebeians }	

Birth of Xenophon.....	}	444
First appointment of Military Tribunes		
First appointment of Censors (about).....		
Famine at Rome.....	}	440
Death of Cincinnatus.....		
Death of Pindar		439
The first Peloponnesian war (civil).....		431
The Plague.....		430
Death of Pericles, statesman and orator.....		429
Xerxes II. slain by Sogdianus.....		425
Darius II., "Nothus"		424
Deaths of Cleon and Brasidas at the Siege of Amphipolis..		422
Peace of Nicias ; truce of fifty years.....		421
Battle of Syracuse.....	}	413
Deaths of Demosthenes and Nicias.....		
The death of Herodotus, "Father of profane History".....		408
Standing army organized		406
Death of Sophocles.....	}	405
Artaxerxes II., "Memnon"		
Death of Alcibiades.....		404
War with the Veientians.		403
The battle of Cunaxa, death of Cyrus the Younger.....		401

CENTURY 4

FAMOUS RETREAT of "the Ten Thousand" under Xenophon.		400
The death of Socrates, by drinking poison.....		399
Agasilaus	}	397
Malachi, last of the prophets (about).....		
Conquest of the Veii, by.....	}	396
Camillus (Marcus Furius).....		
Camillus proscribed.....		391
Rome burned by the Gauls under Brennus.....	}	390
CAMILLUS COMES TO THE RESCUE, a second Romulus		
Rome rebuilt.....	}	387
The peace of Antalcidas, a disgraceful surrender of the Grecian Colonies in Asia Minor.....		
Manlius hurled from the Tarpeian Rock.....		384
The birth of Demosthenes.....		382
The Licinian Rogation Code		376
The battle of Leuctra.....		371

	B.C.
L. SEXTUS CHOSEN FIRST PLEBEIAN CONSUL.....	367
Sextus passes the Licinian Rogations.....	366
The battle of Mantinea, Epaminondas.....	362
Pestilence at Rome	
Deaths of Camillus and M. Curtius	
The Carthagenians colonize Iberia (Spain).....	360
Artaxerxes III, " Ochus ".....	359
Social and Sacred wars (civil).....	357
Death of Hippocrates, " The Father of Medicine ".....	
The Temple of Diana burnt at Ephesus.....	356
Birth of Alexander at Pella.....	
C. Martius Rutilus, first Plebeian Dictator.....	
Philip of Macedon covets Greece.....	353
Egypt invaded by Ochus " Artaxerxes III ".....	350
The whole land of Egypt laid desolate.....	
DEMOSTHENES PROCLAIMS AGAINST PHILIP.....	
Phocion	349
Peace of the Sacred War.....	348
The conquest of Olynthus by Philip.....	347
The first Samnite war.....	343
Peace with the Samnites.....	341
The Latin war (civil).....	340
The Publilian Laws proposed.....	339
Battle of Chæronea—Theban Sacred Band cut to pieces by Alexander.....	338
Conquest of the Latins and Campanians.....	
Philip chosen Generalissimo of Greece and controls the Amphictyonic Council.....	
Athenian and Theban League, against Philip.....	
WAR PROCLAIMED AGAINST PERSIA.....	337
Death of Timolcon	
Philip murdered by Pausanias at Ægea	336
Darius III., " Codomanus ".....	
Destruction of Thebes by Alexander.....	335
Revolt of Thebes.....	
Invasion of Persia.....	334
ALEXANDER SUCCEEDS HIS FATHER, PHILIP	
Battle of the Granicus.....	
The Battle of Issus, Darius defeated.....	333
Alexandria founded by Alexander.....	332

The Battle of Arbela.....	
Conquest of Persia by Alexander.....	
Death of Darius III., "Codomanus".....	
FALL OF THE GREAT PERSIAN EMPIRE and the MACEDONIAN MONARCHY ESTABLISHED ...	331
The second "Great Samnite" war.....	326
Deaths of Alexander "The Great" and Diogenes.....	
Ptolemy I. "Soter" King of Egypt	
FALL OF THE GREAT MACEDONIAN MONARCHY and Egypt established under the Ptolemies.....	323
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* "The most celebrated collection of marbles are those in the University of Oxford, in England, called the Arundelian Marbles, from the Earl of Arundel, by whom they were brought from Greece. Of these inscriptions, the most important is the chronicle of Paros, which contains the chronology of Athens from the time of Cecrops, A. C. 1582 to A. C. 264." Kerney.

"They were collected by Mr. W. Petty, purchased by Lord Arundel and given by his grandson, Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, to the University of Oxford in 1667; and are therefore called also OXFORD MARBLES."

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates.

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* "Carthage, founded by Dido or Elissa, 878 B. C. She fled from her brother Pygmalion, king of Tyre, who killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage disputed the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars. The Carthaginians bore the character of a faithless people, hence the term *Punic faith*. Cato, the censor, (about 146 B.C., ended his speeches in the Senate with *Carthago delenda!* Carthage must be destroyed."—Haydn.

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* "AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, EMPEROR, B.C. 30—14 A.C. (*Augustus*, 27 B.C.) GOVERNMENT : A monarchy with republican forms. The dignities of consul, tribune, imperator, and pontifex maximus are united in his person. The Senate continues the great council of state, besides which there was a privy council of Cæsars. During a period of forty-four years, Octavianus Cæsar possesses the sole dominion of the empire. Subtle, reserved and calculating, he showed himself enterprising in the field and cautious in the cabinet. To avoid the appearance of usurpation, he at first accepted the sovereign power only for ten years, and afterward had it renewed from time to time for five or ten years; and by this apparently disinterested conduct he gained the respect of the great, the esteem of the good, and the love of his subjects. Devoted to the society of the learned, he lived in an age distinguished for the successful pursuit of literature."—*Oxford Chronological Tables*.

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* "In the third century of the Christian era, they (the Saxons.) were a numerous, warlike and piratical people, whose devastations on the British and Belgian coasts gave rise to the appointment of a particular officer (comes littoris Saxonici) to defend these regions."—*British Cyclopædia*.

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Destruction of their fleet by Greek Fire.....	
Leo III, the Isaurian.....	718
Asturias colonized by Gothic fugitives.....	
Don Pelagio elected King of Asturias	
ASTURIAS BECOMES A KINGDOM.. ..	
Thierry II	720
Edict in favor of Peter's Pence	725
Iconoclastic insurrection at Constantinople.....	727
Edict proclaiming the Bishop of Rome chief Magistrate....	730
Gregory III	731
Historia Ecclesiastica, by Bede.....	
The Saracens defeated by Carles Martel, at Tours.....	732
Death of Bede.....	735
Favilla	737
Alfonso I, the Catholic.....	739
Constantine V.....	741
Childeric III	742
Constantinople sacked by the army.....	743
Abdul Abbas	750
ABASSIDES, a revolution, Merwan II slain.....	
Stephen	752
Peppin "le Bref".....	
CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY ESTABLISHED	

	A.D.
Al-Mansur (Manusur).....	754
Offa.....	
TEMPORAL POWER CONFERRED ON THE POPE }	755
CALIPHATE OF CORDOVA, Abderahman.....	756
Froila, of Asturias and Leon.....	757
CALIPHATE OF BAGDAT, ALMANSOR	762
Carloman and Charles	
Aurelis	768
The Plague	772
Conquest of Lombardy	
Silo, " the Saracen "	774
Leo IV.....	
Offa's Dyke built	775
Constantine VI.....	780
Mauregato, usurper	783
Bertric	784
* HAROUN AL RASCHID, Encourager of Learning.....	786
INVASION OF THE DANES.....	
Seventh General Council (2nd Nicene).....	787
Battle of Roncevalles.....	
Bermudo I.....	788
Alfonso II, " the Chaste ".....	791
Irene	792
† THE FIRST DANISH INVASION OF IRELAND.....	
Council at Frankfort.....	794
War in Ireland.....	
Pope Leo III.....	795
Hugh VI. of Ireland.....	797
Bertric poisoned by his Queen, Eadburga	
Egbert, King of Wessex.....	
Charlemagne crowned, and proclaimed Emperor of the West.....	800
CHARLEMAGNE'S EMPIRE CONFIRMED BY THE POPE	

CENTURY 9

Nicephorus.....	802
Death of Alcuin	804

* This is regarded as the Angustan Age of Arabic literature.

† " Ireland and England were almost exclusively the seats of learning during this period."
—M. J. Kerney's Compendium—1870, p. 120.

Nicephorus purchases peace from the Saracens.....	805
Michael I.....	811
Leo V.....	813
Louis I, " Le Debonnaire " (France and Germany).....	814
Michael II	820
Gregory IV.....	827
UNION OF THE HEPTARCHY, EGBERT.....	
Theophilus	829
The Witenagemot confirm Egbert as " king of England " }	
Nial III.....	833
Kenneth MacAlpine	834
Ethelwolf	838
Charles II, " The Bald ".....	840
Lothaire.....	
Battle of Fontenoy.....	841
Michael III	842
Ramirus I. of Spain.....	
THE KINGDOM OF POLAND, Piast (absolute king) }	843
PEACE OF VERDUN, division of the Empire.....	
PICTS DEFEATED, SCOTLAND UNITED UNDER KENNETH	
Sergius II.....	844
Rome besieged by the Saracens from Africa....	846
Pope Leo IV.....	847
The Saracens routed and their fleet dispersed.....	849
Birth of Alfred.....	
Ordone I	850
Donald V.....	854
Louis II., son of Lothaire	855
Ethelbald	857
Nicholas.....	858
Ethelbert.....	860
Ziemowit	861
Death of St. Swithin.....	862
RUSSIA FOUNDED BY RURIC.....	
Ethelred.....	866
Alfonso III, " The Great ".....	
Basil	867
Eighth General Council at Constantinople.....	869

	A.D.
Battle of Asendon.....	} 871
Alfred " The Great ".....	
John VIII. (Pope).....	872
Ethus	874
Charles II., " The Bald," becomes Emperor of Germany....	875
Gregory " The Great " of Scotland.....	876
Louis II., " The Stammerer ".....	877
Defeat of the Danes at Ethandun.....	878
Louis III. and Carloman II.	879
Charles III., " The Fat," King of Germany.....	881
Carloman, alone	882
Death of John Scotus, " Erigena," of Ireland.....	883
Charles " The Fat " usurps the crown of France from } Charles " the Simple ".....	} 884
University of Oxford established.....	} 886
Leo VI., " The Philosopher " ..	
DISMEMBERMENT OF CHARLEMAGNE'S EMPIRE.....	
Arnold (Arnulf).....	} 887
Alfred's Code, basis of English Law.....	
Eudes, Count of Paris, " Hugh," Usurper	888
Leshek	892
Constantine II., Son of Kenneth.....	893
Danes defeated at Farnham	894
Naval victory, ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY ON SEA ESTABLISHED	897
Charles III., (IV) " the Simple," restored'	898
Louis III., " The blind " } Louis IV., " Son of Arnulf " } Germany.....	} 899
* England divided into counties, &c., by Alfred (about)...	
Benedict IV.....	900

* Alfred's division of England into counties or shires, hundreds and tithings is a fact in favor of the decimal system.

"That he might render the execution of justice strict and regular, he divided all England into counties : these counties he subdivided into hundreds, and the hundreds into tithings. Every householder was answerable for the behavior of his family and slaves, and even of his guests, if they lived above three days in his house."—*Hume Vol. I.*

This partition would seem to indicate that King Alfred had carefully considered those parts of the Bible referring to the Great Sanhedrim Council, which was originated by Moses in consequence of advice received from his father-in-law, Jethro, Priest of Midian. See Exodus chap. XVIII. and Numbers, chap. XI.

CENTURY 10

	A.D.
Edward (I) " the Elder " .. .	901
Constantine III, Son of Ethus	903
Garcias I.....	910
Constantine VII. (Zoe, his mother, ruling)	911
Conrad I, Duke of Franconia.....	
* Neustria acquired by Rollo.....	912
DUCHY OF NORMANDY.....	
Ziemomyslaw	913
Ordone ^s II.....	914
University of Oxford completed	915
War with the Huns, Danes, Vandals and Bohemians.....	918
Henry I, " The Fowler ".....	
HOUSE OF SAXONY ESTABLISHED.....	919
Romanus I....	
Robert I, brother of Eudes.....	922
Raoul (Rudolph).....	923
Froila II	
Alfonso IV.....	924
Athelstan	925
Ramiro II... ..	927
FOURTEENTH DYNASTY, from Fo-Hi (H E U—L E A M)....	932
Anlaf defeated at Brunanburgh by Athelstan (937).....	934
Radhi or Razi (Kaher deposed).....	
Otho I, " The Great ".....	936
Louis IV, " D'outre Mer," Son of Charles the Simple....	
Malcolm I. of Scotland.....	938
Bible published in the Saxon tongue by Athelstan.....	
Edmund I.	941
Death of Anlaf.....	942
Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury.....	

* " Rollo, the Dane, forces Charles to confer on him the province of Normandy, and becomes, by baptism, A. D. 912, ROBERT DUKE OF NORMANDY—Capital *Rouen*.

DUKES OF NORMANDY.

Rollo, died.....	917
William, his son.....	943
Richard I.....	1002
Richard II.....	1026
Robert II.....	1035

William the Conqueror."

Oxford Tables.

	A.D.
Constantine VII. restored.....	} 945
Olga, widow and regent	
Edred	946
FIFTEENTH DYNASTY (H E U—L E A M).....	948
Ordoneo III.....	950
Indulf	952
Lothaire	954
Sancho I	} 955
Edwy.....	
Pope John XII.....	956
Romanus II.....	} 959
Edgar	
Dunstan founds the Abbey of Glastonbury	960
Duff	} 961
SIXTEENTH DYNASTY (H E U—H A N).....	
Mieczyslaw I.....	} 962
ROMANO-GERMAN EMPIRE, Otho crowned Emperor by Pope John XII.....	
Nicephorus II	963
Cullen (Colon).....	} 965
Conversion of Poland	
Ramiro III.....	967
John Zimisces.....	969
Kenneth II.....	970
SEVENTEENTH DYNASTY (H E U—H A N).....	972
Otho II.....	973
Edward (II.) "The Martyr"	975
Basil II.	} 976
Constantine VIII.	
EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY (H E U—C H E U).....	
Ethelred II., "The Unready"	978
Bermudo II.....	982
Otho III.....	983
NINETEENTH DYNASTY (H E U—S U M).....	985
Louis V., "Le Fainéant"	} 986
Bjorne Herufulson during a storm discovers America (?)	
Bulgarians defeated by Basil II.....	} 987
Hugh Capet, Count of Paris	
CAPETIAN DYNASTY ESTABLISHED	

Death of Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.....	
Vladimir, brother-in-law to Basil II.....	} 988
Conversion of Russia.....	
Peace purchased of the Danes by " the Unready ".....	991
Boleslaw I " The Great ".....	992
The Danes paid to retire from England.....	993
Constantine IV. of Scotland.....	994
Kenneth IV., " The Grim," Usurper.....	995
Robert II., son of Hugh Capet.....	} 996
Paris proclaimed THE CAPITAL OF FRANCE.....	
Ethelred purchases peace of the Danes.....	} 997
St. Adalbert slain in Prussia	
Silvester II.....	} 999
Alfonso V.....	
North America discovered by Leif Ericson	1000

CENTURY 11

Massacre of the Danes.....	} 1002
Henry II. of Germany.....	
Bryan Boru (Boroihme) King of Ireland.....	
Invasion of England (Danish) under Sweyn.....	} 1003
Malcolm II.....	
Feudal laws introduced into Scotland.....	1004
The Plague.....	1006
The Danes invade England and Scotland.....	} 1010
Ethelred gives £48,000 and 16 counties for peace.	
BATTLE OF CLONTARF, Danes defeated in Ireland (1039)	} 1014
Death of Brian Boroimhe, Boru, Boroaa.....	
Fifteen thousand Bulgarians blinded by Basil.....	
Swiatopalk	1015
Edmund II., " Ironsides "	} 1016
Canute " The Great " becomes also King of England and conjointly reigns with Edmund	
Canute alone.....	1017
Prussia and Germany invaded by the Poles.....	} 1018
Conquest of Bulgaria	
Conrad II.....	} 1024
HOUSE OF FRANCONIA	
Mieczyslaw II.....	1025

	A.D.
Bermudo III.....	
Revolt in Poland.....	1027
Romanus III	1028
Musical Gamut written by Gus Aretino.....	1030
Henry I. of France.....	1031
Duncan	1033
Michael IV.....	
Rixa (Queen Regent) of Poland.....	1034
Harold I., " Harefoot ".....	
THE KINGDOM OF ARAGON, Romiro I.....	
THE KINGDOMS OF LEON AND CASTILE, Ferd- inand " The Great "	1035
Seljukian Turks under Togrul Beg.....	1038
Henry III.....	
Macbeth.....	1039
Hardicanute.....	1040
Michael V	
Casimir I. " The Restorer "	1041
Edward (III.) " The Confessor " (1041)	
Constantine IX.....	1042
Common laws (Leges non Scriptæ) collected.....	1044
Death of Earl Godwin.....	
SCHISM OF THE EAST (Greek & Latin churches separate). }	1053
Theodora, last of the Macedonian Dynasty.....	1054
Malcolm III.....	1055
Henry IV.....	1056
Isaac I., Comnenus.....	1057
Boleslaw II., " The Bold "	1058
THE WAR OF INVESTITURE.....	
Constantine X., " Ducas ".....	1059
Philip I.....	1060
Alp Arslan	1063
Sancho II.....	1065
Battle of Hastings	
England conquered by the Normans.....	
Death of Harold II., son of Godwin.....	1066
William I., " The Conqueror," King of England.....	
THE NORMAN FAMILY	
Constantine XI.....	
Feudal System introduced into England.....	1068

Revolt of the Saxons.....	
*England completely suppressed by the Conqueror.....	
Edgar Atheling flees to Scotland.....	1071
Romanus IV, "Diogenes" }	
Michael VI. }	
Duke Robert's war.....	
Alfonso VI	1072
Malek Shah (1074).....	
Gregory VII, "Hildebrand"	1073
Death of Earl Waltheof.....	1075
Conquest of Jerusalem.....	1076
Nicephorus III.....	
Tower of London commenced ..	1078
Wladyslaw I.....	1080
Alexis I, Comnenus.....	1081
The New Forest laws.....	1085
Pope Urban II.....	
Domesday Book completed.....	1086
William II, "Rufus"....	1087
Death of Berengarius.....	1088
Death of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury.....	1089
Frederick, first duke of Suabia.....	
†KINGDOM OF THE ASSASSINS, founded by Hassan- ben-Sabah (Sheik) in Persia about.....	1090
Battle of Alnwick, Malcolm slain	
Malek Shah, first victim of the Assassins.....	1093
Donald Bane	
Plague in London.....	1094
Don Henrique created Count of Portugal.....	
Council of Clermont.....	1095
The Holy War.....	
COMMENCEMENT OF THE CRUSADES.....	1096

* "A rigid police is established—the curfew—domestic peace maintained. *Norman French* is taught in all Schools, and made use of in all legal proceedings. In short, by the Norman conquest, the *English* become the poor, the miserable, and oppressed, the serfs and villains of past ages, and the middle and lower classes of the present—the *Normans* become the rich, the nobles and the oppressors."

Oxford Tables.

† "Hassan I., Sheik, first of the 'Old men of the mountain,' and founder of the Order of Assassins."

Haydn.

Edgar.....	1097
Conquest of Jerusalem by Godfrey de Bouillon	} 1099
Death of the Cid (Don Rodrigo Laney)	
Order of the Knights of St John instituted.....	
Henry I., "Beauclerc"	1100

CENTURY 12

Boleslaw III.....	1102
Battle of Tinchebray (Robert defeated)	} 1106
Conquest of Normandy	
Henry V.....	
Alexander I, "The Fierce"	1107
Louis VI, "Le Gros"	1108
Urraca (Uracca).....	1109
The Plague.....	1111
Alphonso Henrique (Portugal).....	1112
John Comnenus.....	} 1118
Order of the Knights Templar.....	
Calixtus II.....	1119
Death of Prince William by drowning.....	1120
Concordat at Worms.....	1122
Ninth General (First Lateran) Council.....	} 1123
END OF THE WAR OF INVESTITURE.....	
David I, son-in law to Earl Waltheof	1124
Lothaire II, the Saxon, Usurper	1125
Alfonso VII.....	1126
Zenghi.....	1127
Death of Duke Robert, (imprisoned 28 years).....	1134
Civil war, Matilda against Stephen.....	} 1135
Stephen of Blois, Usurper.....	
Louis VII, "Le Jeune"	} 1137
Justinian's Pandecti (Manuscripts) found at Amalfi	
Battle of the Standard (Northallerton).....	1138
Battle of Ouriques, Henrique defeats the Moors	} 1139
Conrad III.....	
Wladyslaw II.....	
Tenth Œcumenical (2nd Lateran) Council.....	} 1139
HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN, OR SUABIA.....	
KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL ESTABLISHED, Alphonse Henrique crowned	

Battle of Weinbury (Guelphs and Ghibelines).....	}	1140
The Order of La Trappe founded by Rotrou.....		
Battle of Lincoln, Stephen captured.....		1141
Alphonso I. of Portugal.....		1142
Manuel Comnenus.....		1143
Conquest of Edessa.....	}	1145
Nuraddin.....		
Second Crusade.....	}	1147
Boleslaw IV.....		
Jurie (George I.), built Moscow.....		1149
Frederick I. "Barbarossa"		1152
Malcolm IV. "The Maiden"	}	1153
Peace of Wallingford		
*Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakshire).....	}	1154
Henry II.....		
THE PLANTAGENET FAMILY ESTABLISHED.....		
Papal Bull of Adrian authorizing the invasion of Ireland ..		1155
Sancho III. and Alfonso VIII.....		1158
Alexander II, "The Learned"		1159
Order of the Carmelites established (about)		1160
Destruction of Milan by Frederic Barbarossa.....		1162
Constitution of Clarendon.....		1164
William "The Lion"		1165
Roderic O'Connor.....	}	1166
Dermot MacMurrough's rebellion		
The Lombard League.....		1167
INVASION OF IRELAND by Henry.....	}	1169
Richard, earl of Pembroke, "Strongbow".....		
Death of Thomas à Becket.....		1170
Saladin		1171
Conquest of Ireland	}	1172
END OF THE IRISH MONARCHY		
Catana swallowed by an earthquake.....	}	1173
Rosamond Clifford, "The fair Rosamond".....		
Mieczyslaw III. "The Old".....		
Second battle of Alnwick, William the Lion defeated.....		1174
Treaty declaring English kings "LORDS PARAMOUNT OF IRELAND FOREVER"		1175

* The only Englishman that was ever a Pope.

	A.D.
Casimir II., "The Just"	1177
Persecution of the Waldenses.....	1178
Eleventh Œcumenical (Third Lateran) council.....	1179
Philip II., "Augustus"	} 1180
Alexis II., Comnenus.....	
Andronicus.....	1183
Isaac II., Angelus.....	} 1185
Sancho I. of Portugal.....	
Conquest of Jerusalem by Saladin.....	1187
Alfonso IX.....	1188
Terrible Massacre of the Jews in England.....	} 1189
Richard "The Lion Hearted"	
The Third Crusade, under Richard and Philip.....	} 1190
Henry VI.....	
Order of the Teutonic Knights instituted.....	1191
Treaty between Richard and Saladin	1192
Death of Saladin.....	1193
Richard ransomed for £400,000	} 1194
Leshek I., "The White"	
Alexius III., Usurper.....	1195
Death of Roderick O'Connor, last king of Ireland	} 1198
Innocent III.....	
John I., "Lackland"	1199
Mieczyslaw III. restored.....	1200

CENTURY 13

The Fourth Crusade, under Baldwin	} 1202
Death of Prince Arthur, murdered	
Leshek the White, restored.....	} 1204
Conquest of Normandy	
Constantinople besieged and captured	} 1205
Baldwin of Flanders, Emperor.....	
Genghis Khan, "Temoutchin," becomes a General.....	1206
Henry	1207
Stephen Langton made Cardinal.....	1208
Otho IV., Duke of Brunswick.....	} 1209
Interdict laid on England by the Pope.....	
Persecution of the Albigenes.....	} 1211
Simon de Montford	
Alphonso II., "The Fat"	

Frederick II.....	1212
Pandolph receives the English crown from John, for the Pope, and accepts in lieu a yearly sum of 1000 marks...	1213
Jurie II., (George)	
Battle of Bouvines.....	1214
Alexander II., "The Wise".....	
Twelfth Œcumenical Council (Fourth Lateran).....	1215
* MAGNA CHARTA, signed and sealed at Runnymede.....	
Henry III.....	1216
Fifth Crusade, under the King of Hungary.....	1217
Second battle of Lincoln, the French defeated.....	
Ferdinand III. of Spain.....	
Peter.....	
Death of Simon de Montfort at the Seige of Toulouse.....	1218
Robert	1221
Louis VIII., "The Lion".....	1223
Sancho II. "The Idle".....	
Louis IX., "The Saint".....	1226
Death of Genghis Khan	1227
Boleslaw V., "The Modest".....	
Death of Stephen Langton.....	1228
Baldwin II., John de Brienne regent	
The Sixth Crusade	1229
Coal discovered at Newcastle.....	1233
Grand Duke Jurie killed.....	1237
RUSSIA FALLS UNDER THE YOKE OF THE TARTARS.....	
Jarislav II.....	1238

* THE MAGNA CHARTA is the great Document of Agreement touching English Liberty. Its sole object was the protection of the people by carefully guarding against the infringement of their rights, from any direction, but more particularly that of Royalty. It was demanded by the people, for the people "the Clergy" "the Barons" and "the Vassals"—the latter on all occasions constituting the "bone and sinew" of the British Nation. It is the grand electric light of the dark ages from which has been received the stimulus by which lesser tapers have been kindled and caused to emit a benign refulgence, which has proven more or less practically beneficial to all subjects of Britain since the time of King John.

The Charter of Henry I. was its basis, though every agreement from the time of Alfred "the Great" down to the meeting at Runnymede was considered as a means, of affording wisdom by which its construction might be the more perfect and satisfactory. The infringement of this Charter on the part of George III. and his Parliament was undoubtedly the cause of the American Declaration of Independence, a scintillation of no mean order.

Russia and Poland plundered by the Tartars	}	1241
Hanseatic League.....		
Innocent IV., originator of red hats for Cardinals		1243
Thirteenth Œcumenical Council, Emperor Frederick II. deposed		1245
The seventh Crusade under Louis IX.....	}	1248
Alphonso III.....		
Alexander III		1249
Conrad IV.....		1251
Alfonso X., "The Wise"		1252
Richard, Earl of Cornwall.....		1254
Rhinish League.....		1255
Invasion of China by the Tartars	}	1258
The Mad Parliament.....		
* Bagdad fallen. END OF THE POWER OF THE SARACENS..		
Russia pillaged by the Tartars	}	1259
Pekin declared the seat of the Chinese Government.....		
The Greek Dynasty recovers Constantinople.....	}	1261
Michael Palæologus		
Battle of Lewes, Henry III. captured		1264
Battle of Evesham, Henry restored	}	1265
Montfort slain.....		
The First Regular Parliament in England.....		
Japan invaded by the Tartars.....	}	1269
CONQUEST OF JAPAN by Kublai Khan.....		
Eighth and last Crusade, under Louis IX.....	}	1270
Philip III., "The Hardy"		
END OF THE CRUSADE WARS.....		
Edward I., (IV.). "Longshanks"		1272
Rodolph I.....	}	1273
HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.....		
Death of Thomas Aquinas "The Angelic Doctor"	}	1274
Fourteenth Œcumenical Council.....		
Marco Polo introduces Missionaries to China		1275
Dennis, "The father of his Country"	}	1279
Statute of Mortmain.....		
Death of Llewellyn III. by assassination.....		1282

* "Bagdad was taken by Hulaku, grandson of the celebrated Genghis Khan; Al Mostasem, the last of the Caliphs, was put to death, the Caliphate abolished and the Saracen Empire terminated."

CHART OF TIME.

107

A.D.

Conquest of Wales.....	}	1283
Andronicus Palæologus		
Sancho IV., " The Brave "		1284
Philip IV., " The Fair "		1285
Margaret " The Fair Maid of Norway "		1286
The Plague and Persecution of the Jews		1290
Adolphus of Nassau		1291
Death of Roger Bacon	}	1292
John Baliol		
Pope Celestine V		1294
Premyslaw I.	}	1295
Ferdinand IV., of Spain		
MARINER'S COMPASS INTRODUCED by Marco Polo		
Battle of Dunbar, Baliol a prisoner	}	1296
The Mongol Tartars destroy the Chinese Navy		
TWENTIETH FAMILY from FO-HI (Y V E N)		
Battle of Stirling	}	1297
William Wallace bravely defends Scotland		
Falkirk	}	1298
Albert of Austria		
Othman	}	1299
RISE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE		
Wenceslaus	}	1300
The Christian Jubilee		

CENTURY 14

Flavio Gioia of Amalfi <i>adds the needle to the compass</i>	1302
Roslin, Comyn defeats the English	1303
Wallace infamously executed at Smithfield	}
Clement IV	
Wladyslaw III., " Lokietek "	1305
Battle of Methven	}
John Comyn assassinated by Robert Bruce	
Robert Bruce	
Edward II., (V.) " Caernarvon "	}
Revolution of William Tell	
Henry VII.	1308
Papal See removed to Avignon	1309
Fifteenth Œcumenical Council, order of Knights Templars suppressed	1311

	A.D.
Death of Gaveston	
Alfonso XI.....	1312
Edict suppressing the order of Templars.....	
Battle of Bannockburn, Bruce triumphant.....	
Death of Philip "The Fair".....	
Louis X., "The Wrangler".....	1314
Lewis IV. of Bavaria	
Frederick III., of Austria	} rival Emperors of Germany
Battle of Morgarten.....	1315
John I., infant, lived 4 days.....	
Philip V., "The Long".....	1316
Death of John Gower.....	
Ivan I.....	1320
GUNPOWDER INVENTED by Schwartz (?)	
Ætna erupts.....	
Death of Dante.....	1321
Charles IV., "The Handsome".....	1322
Death of Marco Polo... ..	1323
John Wycliff born.....	1324
Alphonso IV., "The Brave".....	1325
Orchan, Sultan.....	1326
Edward III., (VI) "Windsor".....	1327
Philip VI., of Valois.....	
Andronicus III.....	1328
THE VALOIS BRANCH OF CAPETIANS.....	
David II., (Bruce).....	1329
Mortimer executed.....	
Louis of Bavaria reigns alone.....	1330
Halidon Hill (Baliol restored <i>a brief period</i> by Edward). }	
Casimir III., "The Great," Last of the Piast Dynasty... }	1333
Edward III., of England, proclaims himself heir to the	
French throne, by right of his mother Isabella,	
daughter of Philip "The Fair"	1337
Invasion of France by Edward of England.....	1338
Battle of Helvœtsluys—ENGLISH NAVAL SUPERIORITY... }	
Simeon I., "The Proud".....	1340
John Palæologus	1341
Battles of Cressy and Neville's Cross (GUNPOWDER USED)...	1346

Conquest of Calais.....	
Charles IV.....	
John Cantacuzene.....	1347
Diet at Vislica, first written laws promulgated.....	
The Plague, " Black Death "	1348
The Plague	
Order of the Garter established.....	1349
John II, " The Good ".....	
Peter " The Cruel " of Spain	1350
Ivan II	1353
Death of Rienzi..	1354
Inez de Castro murdered.....	
John Palæologus.....	1355
The Golden Bull (German diet instituted).....	
Battle of Poitiers, John II. of France captured.....	1356
Peter " The Severe " of Portugal.....	1357
Jacqueries headed by Caillot.....	1358
Demetrius II.....	1359
Amurath I	
Janizaries, Turkish order of Infantry, organized.....	1360
Peace of Bretigay.....	
The Plague.....	1361
Demetrius III	
Edict for law pleadings in English.....	1362
Charles V., " The Wise ".....	1364
Ferdinand I., of Portugal.....	1367
Henry II., of Trastmare, Spain	1368
Louis " The Great " of Hungary, Piast Dynasty extinct	
Gregory XI.....	1370
Death of Sir John Mandeville.....	
Robert II., first of the Stuarts.....	1371
THE HOUSE OF STUART IN SCOTLAND.....	
Death of Petrareh.....	1374
Death of Edward, " The Black Prince "	
Death of Boccaccio.....	1376
Richard II., of Bordeaux, son of the Black Prince.....	1377
Civil war in the church, two or more Popes.....	
Wenceslas.....	1378
THE GREAT SCHISM	

John I	}	1379
TWENTY-FIRST CHINESE DYNASTY (M I N)		
Charles VI., " The Maniac "	}	1380
Wickliffe's Bible published.....		
Death of Wat Tyler.....	}	1381
Wat Tyler's insurrection		
Moscow sacked by Tamerlane	}	1382
Maria, eldest daughter of Louis " The Great "		
Poland ravaged by Timur.....		1383
Jadwiga, the younger daughter, crowned.....	}	1384
Death of John Wickliffe.....		
John I., " The Illegitimate "		1385
Battle of Sempach.....	}	1386
William of Wykeham, founder of New Oxford College....		
Wladislas IV. (Jagiello), marries Jadwiga.....		
THE JAGIELLON DYNASTY, Constitutional Monarchy		
Battle of Otterburn (Chevy Chase) Douglas killed.....		1388
Bajazet " Lightning "		1389
Invasion of Turkey by Tamerlane.....	}	1390
Henry II., of Spain.....		
Robert III., " Stuart the second "		
Manuel II.....		1391
The Code Premunire		1392
Russia invaded by Timur (Tamerlane).....	}	1395
Destruction of Moscow		
The Duke of Gloucester murdered		1397
Henry IV., " Bolinbroke "	}	1399
Deposition of Richard II., Revolution		
The Order of the Bath.....		
Death of Chaucer	}	1400
Rupert (Robert).....		
Coal introduced as fuel into London.....		
Rebellion of Owen Glendower, great-grandson of Llewellyn		

CENTURY 15

William Sawtre burned as a heretic.....	1401
Battle of Homeldon.....	1402
Battle of Shrewsbury.....	}
Death of Sir Henry Percy	
Soliman I.....	
	1403

Death of William Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.....	1404
Death of Tamerlane, maternal descendant from Ghengis } Kahn.....	1405
James I., (Duke of Albany regent).....	
John II.....	1406
Plague in London.....	1407
The Sixteenth Œcumenical Council, Gregory and Benedict deposed	1409
Battle of Grunwalden.....	
Musa	1410
Sigismund.....	1411
Mahomet I.....	1412
Henry V., " Monmouth ".....	1413
Council of Constance, Seventeenth Œcumenical.....	1414
Battle of Agincourt	
Conquest of Ceuta (Septa) Africa.....	1415
John Huss burned as a heretic.....	
Jerome of Prague, burned	1416
Frederick VI. of Nuremburg becomes 1st of Brandenburg. }	
Madeira discovered by the Portuguese.....	1419
Treaty of Troyes, England's acquisition of France (?)... }	1420
Peace between England and France.....	
Amurath II	1421
Alphonso created " Duke of Braganza " (Portugal)..... }	
Henry VI, " Windsor " (Gloucester and Bedford regents) }	1422
Charles VII, " The Victorious ".....	
John VII, " Palæologus ".....	1425
Basil IV.....	
Battle of Patay	
Jeanne d'Arc crowns Charles at Rheims.....	1429
End of the war of the Popes.....	
Jeanne d'Arc burned at Rouen !.....	1431
Eighteenth Œcumenical Council.....	
Edward I, " Duarte ".....	1433
Wladyslaw V., (Wladyslaw II, Jagiellon).....	1434
Azores discovered by the Portuguese.....	
James II.....	1437
Alphonso V., " The African ".....	
Albert II.....	1438
HOUSE OF AUSTRIA	

Frederick III.....	1440
Moors reduced to slavery by the Portuguese	} 1441
Birth of Columbus (about).....	
White Moors exchanged for Negroes (Negro slavery)	1443
Battle of Varna, Wladyslas killed.....	} 1444
Slavery introduced into Spain	
Casimir IV	} 1445
PRINTING INVENTED by Laurens John Koster (about).....	
Revolution of the Teutonic Knights.....	1446
Pope Nicholas V	1447
Constantine XII, " Palæologus ".....	1448
Battle of Sevenoaks	} 1450
Sir Humphrey Stafford killed.....	
Mazarin's Bible printed.....	
Jack Cade's insurrection.....	
Bishop Turnbull.....	} 1451
Mahomet II.....	
St. Andrews University founded by Turnbull.....	
Constantinople captured by Mahomet II.....	} 1453
FALL OF THE EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE.....	
Henry IV. of Spain.....	1454
THE WAR OF THE ROSES (civil).....	} 1455
Battle of St. Albans	
Duke of Somerset killed.....	
Battle of Blore Heath.....	} 1459
Sir Andrew Trollop betrays the Yorkists	
Battle of Wakefield.....	} 1460
The Duke of York killed	
James III.....	
Second Battle of St. Albans.....	} 1461
Battle of Towton (Lancastrians fatally defeated).....	
Edward IV, son of Richard, Duke of York.....	
Louis XI.....	
Ivan III., " Basilovitz ".....	1462
Battle of Hexham, Yorkists completely victorious.....	} 1464
Death of John~Faust (Füst).....	
PEACE OF THORN, East Russia subjected to Poland.....	1466
Death of John Güttenberg.....	1468
RUSSIA SHAKES OFF THE YOKE OF THE TAR-	
TARS	1469

	A.D.
Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick.....	1470
Battle of Barnet }	
Battle of Tewkesbury }	
Death of Warwick, "The King Maker"	1471
The death of Thomas à Kempis.....	
The Prince of Wales murdered by Edward IV. and his brothers ; Henry VI. found dead soon after.....	
Birth of Nicholas Copernicus.....	
Isabella becomes "Queen of Leon and Castile."	1474
Book on Chess printed by Caxton (translation).....	
FIRE-ARMS AND CANNON, by Ivan.....	1475
Birth of William Tyndale.....	1477
The Plague	1478
The Duke of Clarence drowned in a butt of Malmsey }	
Ferdinand II., of Arragon, "The Catholic,"	1479
Ferdinand and Isabella unite dowries by marriage.....	
UNION OF CASTILE AND ARRAGON.....	
Bajazet II.....	1481
John II., "Great and Perfect"	
Edward V, (VIII.) and } murdered in the Tower.....	1483
The Duke of York }	
Richard III. Usurper.	
Charles VIII., "The Affable"	1484
The Inquisition, Torquemada Inquisitor-general.....	
Battle of Bosworth.....	1485
Sweating Plague.....	
Henry VII.....	
PEACE OF THE WAR OF THE ROSES.....	
THE TUDOR FAMILY.....	1486
Cape of Good Hope rounded by Captain Diaz.....	
Marriage of Henry VII, of Lancaster, and Elizabeth of York.....	
Lambert Simnel's rebellion.....	1487
James IV.....	1488
Conquest of Grenada by Gonzalvo de Cordova.....	1492
Death of Lorenzo de Medici.....	
John Albrecht (Albert).....	
DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.....	

Maximilian I.....	1493
At Seville, 500 Indians sold into slavery by Columbus...	} 1494
Birth of Jacques Cartier	
* Poyning's Act.....	
Emmanuel I.....	} 1495
The Imperial Chamber instituted at Worms.....	
Vasco de Gama, first navigator to India.....	} 1497
† NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA VISITED BY THE CABOTS.....	
Louis XII, Duke of Orleans, "Father of the People"	1498
Newfoundland discovered by the Cabots, John and Sebastian	} 1499
Perkin Warbeck's Rebellion.....	
The Plague.....	} 1500
Brazil discovered by Cabral	

CENTURY 16

Alexander I, of Poland.....	} 1501
St. Helena and Greenland discovered by Cortereal.....	
Aulic Council.....	} 1502
Death of Arthur, Prince of Wales.....	
Second expedition of Vasco de Gama.....	} 1503
Institution of the Order of the Thistle (about).....	
Jane, (Joanna), "The Insane,"	} 1504
The "Great Harry" (£14,000), first of the Royal Navy.....	
Basil V.....	1505
Death of Columbus.....	} 1506
Sigismund I., "The Great"	
Henry VIII, heir of both houses, York and Lancaster.....	1509
The Portuguese colonize Goa in India.....	} 1510
Empson and Dudley, executed	

* "The most important measure of all was one which provided that thereafter no legislation whatever should be proceeded with in Ireland, unless the bills to be proposed were first submitted to the king and council in England, and were returned, certified under the great seal of the realm. This is usually and specially called 'Poyning's Act.'"
McGee's History of Ireland.

† John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, were the first Europeans who are known to have debarked on the mainland of North and South America, if we except the discoveries of the tenth century.

Conquest of Navarre from John d'Albert.....	
Ferdinand V, of all Spain..	1512
Selim " The Ferocious ".....	
Nineteenth Ecumenical Council (Fifth Lateran).....	
Battle of Flodden Field	1513
Pope Leo X., de Medici.....	
James V., Duke of Albany Regent.....	
Discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Vasco Nunez de Balboa.....	
Thomas Wolsey created Bishop of Lincoln.....	1514
Francis I. King of France	1515
Charles I., King of all Spain and the Netherlands.....	1516
Death of Nunez de Balboa	1517
Luther's rebellion in the Church.....	
THE REFORMATION.....	
Discovery of Mexico by Juan de Grijalva	1518
Conquest of Mexico by Fernando Cortez.....	1519
Fernando Magellan begins his celebrated voyage.....	
Charles I. of Spain becomes also Charles V. of Germany. }	
Papal Bull burned at Wittemburg by Martin Luther ...	1520
Birth of William Cecil.....	
Death of Raphaël	
Soliman II., " The Magnificent ".....	
Field of the Cloth of Gold. Royal interview.....	1521
Conquest of Belgrade.....	
Magellan killed at the Philippine Islands.....	
Don John III.....	
The Diet at Worms proclaims Henry VIII. " DEFENDER OF THE FAITH "....	1522
Sebastian del Cano completes THE FIRST CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE EARTH in Magellan's ships	
New Testament, by Martin Luther.....	
Clement VII	1523
John Verazani names the Atlantic coast, " New France "	1524
Death of Bayard	
Birth of Camöens.....	
Battle of Pavia " Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur "	1525
Albert of Brandenburg acknowledged Duke of East Prussia, a fiefdom of Poland.....	
The New Testament by Tyndale.....	

	A.D.
War between France and Spain.....	
Rome stormed and captured in war against the Pope.....	1527
Death of Nicolo Machiavelli.....	
The Sweating Plague.....	1528
Diet at Spires for the condemnation of Reformers	1529
Death of Cardinal Thomas Wolsey.....	
Augsburg Confession of Faith, by Melancthon.....	1530
The Teutonic Knights expelled from Prussia.....	
Protestant League at Smalcald, origin of the appella- tion "PROTESTANT"	1531
Ivan IV., "The Terrible"	
Henry VIII., assisted by Archbishop Cranmer, obtains a divorce from Catharine of Arragon.....	1533
Pope Paul III	
Henry VIII. declares himself "HEAD OF THE CHURCH".	1534
THE ORDER OF THE JESUITS FOUNDED by Ignatius Loyola	
NEW FRANCE VISITED BY JACQUES-CARTIER..	
Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.....	
Sir Thomas Moore beheaded.....	1535
Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence.....	
Insurrection of the Anabaptists at Munster.....	
Anne Boleyn beheaded.....	1536
Thomas Cromwell, created Earl of Essex	
Cranmer's "Great Bible" printed by authority.....	1539
Ignatius Loyola recognized by the Pope.....	
Cromwell disgraced and beheaded on Tower Hill.....	
Scotland circumnavigated.....	1540
PAPAL BULL of Paul III, confirming THE ORDER OF THE JESUITS	
John Calvin.....	
Pizarro assassinated by Almagro.....	1541
DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI by Fernandez de Soto	
Efforts to colonize New France	
M. de la Roque disembarks at Stadacona.....	
St. François Xavier arrives a Missionary at Goa, India....	1542
Death of De Soto.....	
Mary becomes "Queen of the Scots" (one week old)....	
Henry VIII. proclaims himself "KING OF IRELAND"....	
Death of Copernicus.....	1543
Japan admits the Portuguese at Nagasaki	

Council of Trent, twentieth Œcumenical (1545-1563)	
Luther and Calvin condemned.....	1545
Death of Martin Luther.....	1546
Battle of Pinkey.....	1547
Edward VI. (IX.).....	
Henry II. of France.....	
Sigismund II, "Augustus"	1548
Colonization of Brazil, St. Salvador the capital	1549
M. de la Roque and vessels lost during storm	
Death of de la Roque de Roberval at sea	
"First Book of Common Prayer" printed in English....	
Birth of Robert Cecil.....	1550
Birth of Edmund Spenser.....	1552
Death of Somerset, father of Lady Jane Grey.....	
Death of St. François Xavier	
Treaty of Passau, RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ESTABLISHED.....	
Fifth Franco-Spanish war.....	1553
Miguel Servetus burned at Geneva.....	
Mary succeeds Edward VI of England.....	
Lady Jane Grey beheaded.....	1554
Philip II. of Spain	1555
Pope Paul IV.....	
Death of Ignatius Loyola	
Thomas Cranmer burnt at Oxford }	1556
Ferdinand I.....	
Don Sebastian.....	1557
Conquest of Calais by the Duke of Guise.....	1558
Death of Charles V. of Germany.....	
Elizabeth "THE VIRGIN QUEEN"	
Francis II.....	1559
Charles IX.....	1560
* Treaty of Edinburgh. The Queen of the Scots assumes to be the heiress to the English throne.....	

* "After the death of Mary queen of England, and daughter to Henry VIII., the Prince of Guise insisted on the claim of Mary queen of the Scots to the crown of England, in preference to that of Elizabeth whom they looked upon as illegitimate. This claim was supported by the king of France, who prevailed upon the queen of the Scots herself to assume the title of queen of England, and to stamp money under that character. The arms of England were quartered with those of France and Scotland and employed as ornaments for the plate and furniture of Mary and the Dauphin."

Sir John Hawkins introduces SLAVERY INTO ENGLAND.....	1562
Second book of Common Prayer.....	1563
FLORIDA SETTLED by the Huguenots at St. Augustine....	} 1564
Birth of William Shakspeare.....	
Maximilian II.....	
Florida conquered by Melandez.....	} 1565
St. Augustine destroyed, and the inhabitants massacred..	
POTATOES from Santa Fe, by Sir John Hawkins.....	
Selim II.....	1566
Lord Darnley murdered.....	} 1567
James VI, of Scotland	
Parker's Bible, " The Bishop's Bible ".....	} 1568
Imperial Guard, " STRELITZ," established by Ivan	
Lithuania united to Poland.....	1569
BATTLE OF LEPANTO, the Turks defeated.....	} 1571
Birth of Johann Kepler.....	
Massacre of St. Bartholomew.....	} 1572
Death of John Knox	
Pope Gregory XIII.....	
Camöens' Lusiada (Epic Poem)	} 1573
Henry, Duke of Anjou, elected king of Poland	
ELECTIVE MONARCHY ESTABLISHED in Poland..	
Amurath III.....	} 1574
Henry III. (abdicates the Polish Throne).....	
Stephen Bathori elected, succeeds Henry.....	1575
Rodolph II.....	1576
CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE EARTH by Sir Francis Drake....	1577
Don Henry, " The Cardinal "....	1578
Death of Camöens	1579
Portugal falls under Spanish rule.....	} 1580
Don Anthony. Deposed by Philip II. of Spain	
English version of the R. Catholic N. Testament.....	
The Calendar reformed by Gregory XIII	1582
Red Cross Flag planted in America by Sir H. Gilbert	1583
Colonization (unsuccessful) of Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh.....	} 1584
The loss of " the Squirrel " by storm at sea.....	
Death of Sir Humphrey Gilbert by drowning.....	
Feador or Theador I.....	

The Jesuits and Portuguese expelled from Japan.....	1585
The Babington Plot against the life of Queen Elizabeth....	1586
Virginia Dare, first of English parents in America. }	
Sigismund III., Vasa.....	1587
Mary, "Queen of the Scots," beheaded.....	
THE SPANISH ARMADA DEFEATED.....	1588
Assassination of Henry III, by James Clement, a monk. }	
End of the House of Valois, and commencement of }	1589
THE BOURBON DYNASTY, Henry IV.....	
Massacre of the Christians in Japan.....	1590
The "Færie Queene," by Spenser.....	
The Croatian Massacre, 65,000 Christians slain.....	1592
The Jesuits expelled from France.....	1594
Chatel's conspiracy to assassinate Henry IV.....	
Death of Tasso "Torquato," poet.....	1595
Mahomet III.....	
The death of Admiral Drake.....	1596
Battle of Blackwater, O'Neil defeats the English.....	
Death of Lord Burleigh (William Cecil).....	
M. de la Roche, second Viceroy of New France.....	
Philip III, of Spain.....	1598
Boris Godonof, usurper, INSTITUTOR OF SERFDOM.....	
EDICT OF NANTES.....	
Peace of Vervins, mutual restoration of conquests.....	
Death of Spenser.....	
The fur trade monopolized in N. France by Chauvin }	1599
and Pontgravé.....	
First Charter granted to the East India Company.....	1600
Japan, by treaty, permits commerce with the Dutch....	

CENTURY 17

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, executed.....	1601
JAMES VI. OF SCOTLAND BECOMES JAMES I. OF ENGLAND... }	
Ahmed I. (Achmet).....	1603
The Main and Bye Plots.....	
THE HOUSE OF STUART.....	
Acadia, PORT ROYAL, colonized by France.....	1604
The Jesuits readmitted to France.....	

Battle of Kirkholm		
Death of John Zamoyksi.....	}	1605
Feodor II.....		
The Gunpowder Plot, Guy Fawkes.....		
Great Fire at Constantinople	}	1606
THE FIRST COLONIAL CHARTER, granted by James I.....		
Virginia colonized by the English at Jamestown, Captain John Smith.....		
Pocahontas	}	1607
THE FIRST PERMANENT ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA		
Birth of John Milton		
John Sigismund	}	1608
QUEBEC FOUNDED BY CHAMPLAIN.....		
THE FIRST PERMANENT FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA.....		
Second Virginian Colony by Lord de la Ware	}	1609
English version of the Douay Bible published		
Newfoundland colonized by Governor Sir John Guy		
Assassination of Henry IV by Ravillac.....	}	1610
Mary de Medici. Regent.....		
Louis XIII. succeeds Henry IV.....		
Hudson's Bay discovered by Henry Hudson (1606)	}	1611
Fathers Massé and Briart, Jesuits, arrive at Port Royal.		
Plague at Constantinople, 200,000 perish		
Gustavus Adolphus.....	}	1612
Factories built at Surat, Goa.....		
The Bible published, as "authorized by James I.".....		
Champlain returns to N. France as Lieut.-Governor.....	}	1613
Mathias.....		
John Rolfe receives Pocahontas in marriage.		
Michael Feodorwitz.....	}	1614
THE ROMANOFF DYNASTY ESTABLISHED		
New Netherlands, Manhattan or New Amsterdam (now New York) colonized by the Dutch, and called New England by Captain John Smith }		
The States General { Clergy Nobility Commons } The last meeting prior to the French Revolution.....	}	1614

A.D.

The Recollet Fathers brought to New France (Quebec)...	}	1615.
Negro Slavery introduced into the English colonies by James Smith and Thomas Keyser.....		
"Don Quixote" published.....		
China invaded by the Manchou Tartars.....	}	1616
Death of Shakspeare.....		
Death of Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote".....		
Baffin's Bay discovered by William Baffin.....		
Mustapha I.....		1617
THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.....	}	1618.
Sir Walter Raleigh executed.....		
Othman II.....		
Synod at Dort in Holland.....		
Ferdinand II.....	}	1619.
Discovery of the circulation of the blood by William Harvey		
THE FIRST COLONIAL ASSEMBLY, at Jamestown, Virginia		
The Battle of Prague.....	}	1620.
English Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock, and found a colony		
Twenty slaves landed from a Dutch man-of-war, on the James River.....		
Helen, wife of Champlain, arrives at Quebec		
The earliest American Covenant (41 signatures).....		
Philip IV		
Cotton introduced into Virginia.....		1621
N. Hampshire colonized by Mason and Gorges	}	1623.
Amurath IV. (Murad).....		
Pope Urban VIII.....		
Richelieu becomes chief minister of Louis XIII.....	}	1624.
History of Virginia, N. England, and the Summer Isles, by Captain John Smith.....		
The Novum Organum by Bacon		
The Society of St. Joseph		
The Jesuits arrive in New France.....	}	1625.
Charles I.....		
The death of Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam).....		1626.

Boston founded.....	
Delaware and Pennsylvania colonized by Swedes and Fins	1627
* THE COMPANY OF ONE HUNDRED ASSOCIATES CHARTERED BY RICHELIEU, Champlain being made President.....	
Massachusetts's Bay colonized by Captain John Endicot.	1628
The Duke of Buckingham assassinated by Felton.....	
The Petition of Right.....	
Conquest of Quebec by Admiral Kirkt.....	1629
Death of Captain John Smith, " Father of Virginia ".....	1631
Battle of Lutzen	
Births of John Locke and Christopher Wren.....	1632
Death of Gustavus Adolphus.....	
Wladislas VI., Vasa (1633).....	
Quebec restored to the French by treaty, in honor of which the Church " Notre-Dame de la Recouvrance " was built.....	
Colonization of Maryland by Calvert, " Lord Baltimore "	1633
Massacre of Christians in Japan (about).....	
CHAMPLAIN BECOMES GOVERNOR OF NEW FRANCE.....	
Edict expelling Christians from Japan.....	
Académie de France founded by Richelieu.....	1634
Connecticut colonized by Fenwick at Say-Brook.....	1635
Rhode Island by Roger Williams and brethren.....	
Death of Samuel de Champlain.....	
M. de Montmagny, Governor of New France.....	1636
Institution of the ceremony of " Trampling on the Cross." }	
Death of Ben Jonson.....	
FIRST PRINTING PRESS in America, at Cambridge, by Samuel Greene.....	1637
Ferdinand III.....	
HARVARD UNIVERSITY FOUNDED BY JOHN HARVARD.....	

* " Cardinal Richelieu was the founder of 'the Society of 100 Associates.' The new company formed in Paris in 1627 to take the place of that to which the de Cœns belonged ** The Company of Associates received from the king the powers and privileges which had previously been granted to the Viceroy and chartered companies. It was bound to provide for the settlement of the country, and for the religious care of the colonists, as well as the conversion of the savages ; 4000 colonists were to be taken out and settled on the lands before the year 1643. Every inhabitant was to be a French subject and only one religious faith was to be tolerated. The religious missions for the conversion of the heathen tribes were to be entrusted to only one order of priesthood. The governor, or chief officer of the Company in the colony, was to be appointed by the Society, also the officers of justice, subject to the king's approval."

Death of Jansen, Bishop of Ypres.....	}	1638
League with the Covenanters.....		
Madame de la Peltrie founds the Ursuline convent, Quebec	}	1639
Colonization of Madras, Fort St. George built.....		
Hotel Dieu founded at Quebec (School and Nunnery).....	}	1640
Ibrahim I., Sultan.....		
Frederick William, " The Great Elector ".....	}	1640
Dom John, Duke of Braganza, proclaimed king of Portugal		
The Long Parliament.....	}	1641
The Company of Montreal founded.....		
Portugal becomes independent of Spain and establishes	}	1642
THE HOUSE OF BRAGANZA		
Massacre of Protestants at Ulster (St. Ignatius) (?).....	}	1641
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, executed.....		
The Star Chamber and Court of High Commission abol-	}	1641
ished.....		
Moore and Maguire's rebellion in Ireland.....	}	1642
Civil war, Roundheads vs Cavaliers		
Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Paul Chomedey de	}	1642
Maisonneuve.....		
Birth of Newton (Isaac).....	}	1642
Death of Gallileo.....		
Discovery of { VanDiemen's Land } by Tasman	}	1643
{ New Zealand }		
Battle of Chalgrove Field, Hampden killed.....	}	1643
Death of Pym, lieutenant of ordnance.....		
Mazarin succeeds Cardinal Richelieu	}	1643
Louis XIV.....		
Papal edict against too many holidays	}	1644
Battle of Marston Moor, Prince Rupert defeated.....		
China overpowered by the Manchou Tartars.....	}	1644
Birth of William Penn		
Oliver Cromwell rises into power	}	1645
" Directory for Public Worship " published.....		
TWENTY-SECOND (PRESENT) DYNASTY (C I M)	}	1645
Battle of Naseby, Charles I. totally defeated.....		
William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded.....	}	1645
Alexis I., " Father of his Country "		
Charles I. surrendered to Parliament for £400,000... ..		1646

Massacre of the missionaries by the Indians.....	}	1648
M. d'Aillebout, Governor of New France		
John Casimir, Vasa.....		
Mahomet or Mahomed IV.....		
* The Falls of Niagara discovered by the Rev'd. Jesuit Priest, Paul Ragueneau.....		
The Rump Parliament, "Pride's Purge"	}	
PEACE OF WESTPHALIA. End of the Thirty Years War.		
Civil war, capture of Drogheda by Cromwell.....	}	1649
Massacre of the garrison of Drogheda.....		
Destruction of the Hurons by the Iroquois.....		
Charles I. executed		
Monarchy and the House of Lords abolished.....		
THE COMMONWEALTH. Revolution complete.....	}	1650
The Battle of Dunbar		
Birth of John Churchill.....		
Birth of William, Prince of Orange.....		
Montrose (James Graham) executed.....		
Battle of Worcester, Charles II. defeated, flees to France, thence to Scotland, where he is crowned at Scone by the eighth Earl of Argyle.....	}	1651
M. Jean Lauzon, Governor of N. France.....		
The Navigation Act.....	}	1652
Naval war with England and Holland.....		
Battle of Texel, VanTromp defeated by Blake off Portsmouth	}	1653
Marguerite Bourgeois founds the Notre Dame Convent at Montreal.....		
OLIVER CROMWELL, "Lord Protector" of England.....		
Barebone's Parliament.....	}	
Peace between England and Holland.....		

* "De la mesme Nation Neutre tirant presque au Midy, on trouue vn grand Lac, quasi de deux cens lieues de tour, nommé Erié, qui se forme de la décharge de la Mer douce, et qui va se précipiter par vne cheute d'eaux d'une effroyable hauteur, dans vn troisième Lac, nommé Ontario, que nous appellons le Lac Saint Louys, dont nous parlerons cy-après."

—Relation of the Jesuits 1648, page 46

Translation :

From the Neutral Nation, bearing nearly south, we find a grand Lake about two hundred leagues in circumference, named Erie, which is formed from the discharge of the gentle Sea (Lake Huron), and which is precipitated over a fall of water of a fearful height into a third Lake, named Ontario, which we call Lake St. Louis, of which we will speak hereafter."

Conquest of Jamaica by Admiral Penn.....	}	1656
Charles de Lauzon, Governor of N. France.....		
Death of Miles Standish.....		
Death of Archbishop Ussher.....		
Alphonso VI., "The Imbecile".....	}	1657
The Sulpicians, under M. de Queylus, arrive at Montreal.		
Death of Admiral Blake.....		
Death of Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation.....		
PRUSSIA PROCLAIMS HER INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND.....	}	1658
M. d'Argenson governs N. France.....		
Death of Oliver Cromwell.....		
Leopold I.....		
Richard Cromwell succeeds his father.....	}	1659
M. de Laval arrives at New France ...		
The reassembling of "the Rump" Parliament.....		
Revolution "The Rump expelled".....		
Dollard with his band of heroes massacred by Indians....	}	1660
Christian Ernest institutes "The Order of Concord".....		
THE RESTORATION OF CHARLES II, by acclamation.....		
Tea introduced into England from China.....		
The Convention Parliament, called by General Monk....	}	1661
France purchases Dunkirk from England for £400,000...		
The Eighth Earl of Argyll, Archibald Campbell, executed		
M. d'Avaugour, Governor of N. France.....		
Colbert succeeds Mazarin as Prime Minister of France...	}	1663
The Sulpicians acquire the whole Island of Montreal.....		
M. de Mesy becomes the Governor of N. France.....		
The Sovereign Council: Bishop, Governor, and Royal Intendant.....		
* CANADA BECOMES A ROYAL COLONY.....		

* "By a royal edict, dated in February, 1663, the King of France took into his own hands all the rights which had been conferred in 1628. The reasons assigned were the Company's failure to send out enough of colonists, and its present inability to provide properly, either for the settlement of the country or its defense against the Iroquois."

"Next, by another edict, of April, 1663, New France was declared to be a Royal government, that is, a province under the direct rule of the King. To carry out this measure a local body was created, called the Sovereign Council."***

"The new constitution for the province was as follows:—All acts of government were to be in the name of the King. A Sovereign or Supreme Council was appointed, consisting of the Governor, the Bishops and the Royal Intendant, together with an Attorney General, chief clerk, and four counsellors named by the three first-mentioned officials." "The Royal Intendant was to preside and take notes at Meetings of the Council. The principal function of the Council was to sit as a High Court of Justice."**

H. H. Miles' History of Canada, pages 63, 64.

War between Holland and England (commercial jealousy).....	}	1664
New Netherlands (Manhattan) acquired from the Dutch and named after the Duke of York—New York.....		
Seigniorial Tenure introduced into New France.....		
The Carignan Regiment sent to Canada, Marquis de Tracy commanding.....	}	1665
The Plague, 100,000 deaths.....		
Chevalier de Courcelle, Governor of Canada.....		
M. Talon succeeds * M. Robert as Royal Intendant.....	}	1666
Charles II., Anne of Austria (his mother) regent.....		
The Great Fire in London, 13,000 houses burnt.....		
The Earl of Clarendon, Edward Hyde, impeached and exiled.....	}	1667
Milton's works published.....		
Peace of Breda.....		
Small-pox in New France (Canada) severe.....	}	1668
The Triple League : England, Holland and Sweden versus France.....		
Carolina colonized by Governor Sayle.....		
Michael Korybut.....	}	1669
Laval created " Bishop of Quebec " New France.....		
History of the Rebellion (by Clarendon), published.....		
Louis Baude, Count de Frontenac, Governor of New France.....	}	1672
Battle of Choezim.....		
Discovery of Mississippi River by Joliette and Marquette		
THE TEST ACT.....	}	1673
The death of John Milton.....		
John Sobieski.....		
Pope Innocent XI.....	}	1676
Theodor III.....		
Bacon's rebellion at Jamestown—Berkeley defeated.....		
Whigs and Tories (civil war).....	}	1678
Titus Oates' plot.....		
The Peace of Nimeguen.....		

* "The first Intendant named under the proclamation of 1663 was M. Robert; but he never came to Canada to fill his office, and it was not till the summer of 1665 that Jean de Talon arrived at Quebec as the first real Intendant, with the Viceroy de Tracy, and the Carignan Regiment.

A.D.

THE HABEAS CORPUS " Writ of Right " passed.....	}	1679
The Meal Tub plot.....		
Pekin, capital of China, destroyed by earthquakes.....		1680
Pennsylvania sold to the Penn family in lieu of £16,000...	}	1681
William Penn.....		
Philadelphia purchased a second time from the Indians, and founded as a colony by William Penn.....	}	1682
M. de la Barre, Governor of Canada.....		
Ivan V. and Peter (Peter alone 1689).....		
Battle of Vienna, Sobieski defeats the Turks.....	}	1683
Death of Colbert.....		
Dom Pedro II.....		
Edict against the Christians in China.....	}	1684
The Charter of Liberties demanded by Colonists.....		
The Rye House Plot.....		
M. de Denonville.....		1684
Battle of Sedgmoor, Monmouth defeated.....	}	1685
Monmouth beheaded.....		
Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyle, executed.....		
James II.....	}	1686
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.....		
Monmouth's Rebellion in England } Argyle's Rebellion in Scotland }		
Sir Edmund Andrew, Governor of New England.....	}	1686
Judge Jeffreys, of the Bloody Assizes.....		
Penal laws against Roman Catholics suspended.....		
Conspiracy of M. de Denonville against the Iroquois at Cataracoui, whereby many were sent to the galleys in France.....	}	1687
Death of John Alden.....		
Soliman III.....		
The Connecticut Charter secreted in an oak by Joseph Wadsworth of Harwood.....	}	1688
M. de St. Valier succeeds Laval as Bishop of New France.....		
Death of John Bunyan.....		
Frederick III, son of the Great Elector.....	}	1688
The Declaration of Indulgence Act.....		
Revolution; and expulsion of James II.....		

King William's war (civil).....	}	1689
Massacre at Lachine.....		
Frontenac returns as Governor of New France.....		
Peter, alone. "The Great".....		
William III and Mary.....		
Declaration of the Bill of Rights.....	}	1690
War in Ireland. Battle of the Boyne.....		
Admiral Phipps repulsed at Quebec.....		
Schenectady burnt by the French and Indians.....		
Medal struck and a Church, "Notre-Dame de la Victoire," built in honor of victory over Phipps.		
Englebert Kämpfer visits Japan.....	}	1691
Ahmed II		
* THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.....	}	1692
Naval victory of LaHogue by the English and Dutch...		
Origin of the National Debt.....		
Massacre of the McDonalds of Glencoe.....		
Persecution and burning of witches in New England		
HANOVER DECLARED AN ELECTORATE.....	}	1694
The death of Queen Mary, from small-pox.....		
William III. (alone).....		
THE BANK OF ENGLAND ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER.....		
Mustapha II., son of Mahomed IV.....		
The death of John Schieski.....	}	1695
Frederick Augustus II., Elector of Saxony		
The Barclay Plot.....		
The Battle of Zenta, Turks defeated by Prince Eugene...		
Frederick Augustus elected.....		
PEACE OF RYSWICK.....	}	1696
The death of Frontenac at Quebec.....		
Russian Order of St. Andrew by Peter "The Great".....		
Louisiana colonized by the French.....		
Chevalier de Calliere, Governor of New France.....		
Construction of Fort William at Calcutta.....	}	1697
The Peace of Carlowitz, Ottoman power broken.....		
	}	1698
	}	1699

* "This celebrated treaty (after the battle of Aughrim) provided that all Roman Catholics should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, as in the reign of Charles II., and that the Catholic gentry should be allowed to have arms, and should be required to take no oath but that of allegiance."

—Kerney.

The Battle of Narva, Peter "The Great" totally defeated by Charles XII of Sweden.....	} 1700
Death of the Duke of Gloucester (Heir presumptive).....	
Philip V., grandson of Louis XIV becomes King of Spain. A BOURBON DYNASTY ESTABLISHED IN SPAIN.	

CENTURY 18

Civil war in Spain.....	} 1701
The death of James II.....	
Death of Dryden.....	
The Act of Settlement.....	
General Peace Conference with the Indians under Kondiaronk, at Montreal.....	
FREDERICK III., SON OF THE GREAT ELECTOR, CROWNS HIMSELF "FREDERICK I., KING OF PRUSSIA.".....	} 1702
The Succession War. "Queen Ann's war".....	
Mobile (Alabama) colonized by the French	
John Churchill created "Duke of Marlborough".....	
Queen Anne succeeds William III	
Abjuration of the Stuarts.....	} 1703
St. Petersburg founded by "Peter the Great"	
M. de Vaudreuil, Governor of New France	
Achmet III.....	
Battle of Blenheim, Marlborough victorious	
CONQUEST OF GIBRALTAR BY ADMIRAL ROOKE.....	} 1704
Deerfield massacre by the French and Indians.....	
Death of John Locke.....	
Stanislaus Leszezynski (1706).....	
The "Strelitz" abolished by "Peter the Great".....	
Joseph I.....	} 1705
The Battle of Ramillies, Marlborough victorious.....	
Birth of Benjamin Franklin	
Dom John V.....	} 1706
The Battle of Almanza, English, Dutch and Portuguese defeated by the French and Spanish.....	
England and Scotland UNITE THEIR PARLIAMENTS and become GREAT BRITAIN.....	

	A.D.
Battle of Oudenarde, Marlborough defeats Vendome.....	1708
Birth of William Pitt	
Death of Bishop Laval.....	
Battle of Pultowa, Charles XII. of Sweden defeated by Peter "The Great".....	1709
Battle of Malplaquet, Marlborough victorious.....	
Frederick Augustus restored.....	
Conquest of Port Royal, name changed to Annapolis.....	1710
Sacheverell riots in London	
Charles VI.....	1711
Sir Hovenden Walker's Armada shipwrecked.....	
Frederick William I.....	1713
Papal Bull against the Jansenists (Unigenitas).....	
* THE PEACE OF UTRECHT.....	
George I., Elector of Hanover, "Guelph" becomes king of Great Britain.....	1714
THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.....	
Louis XV., "The Well Beloved".....	1715
Mississippi colonized at Natchez.....	1716
The Septennial Act.....	
New Orleans founded.....	1717
Conquest of Belgrade by Prince Eugene	
Death of Charles XII. of Sweden, "Madman of the North"	1718
The Death of William Penn.....	
The Quadruple Alliance	
The Death of Joseph Addison.....	1719
The South-Sea Bubble exploded.....	1720
Sir Robert Walpole created "Lord of the Treasury"....	
Birth of Charles Edward Stuart, "The Young Pretender"	1721
PETER "THE GREAT" ASSUMES THE TITLE OF "EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS".....	
Death of the Duke of Marlborough (John Churchill).....	1722
Vermont colonized by the English.....	1724
Louis I. (a few months).....	
Expulsion of the Jesuits from China, and Christianity proscribed, except at Canton.....	

* "Perpetual separation of the crowns of France and Spain : acknowledgment of the Hanoverian succession in England ; Dunkirk dismantled : England acquires from Spain, Minorca, Gibraltar, and the right of trading with its colonies ; from France, Newfoundland, Acadia and Hudson's Bay ; France renounces all right of trading with Spanish Colonies, signs a treaty of commerce with England and Holland, and acknowledges Prussia as a Kingdom."

	A.D.
* The Death of Vaudreuil.....	1725
Catherine I., widow of Peter " The Great ".....	1726
M. de Beauharnois, Governor of N. France.....	1727
Death of Sir Isaac Newton	1728
The death of Bishop de St. Valier, successor of Laval....	1729
George II.....	1730
M. de Mornay, third Bishop of New France.....	1731
Discovery of diamonds in Brazil	1732
North Carolina colonized separately. Division of the Carolinas	1733
Pope Clement XII.....	1735
Anne, niece of Peter " The Great ".....	1736
Mahomet V., " Mahmud I ".....	1739
Unsuccessful revolt of the Janizaries	1740
Earthquake at Pekin, 180,000 perish (1730).....	1741
Birth of George Washington.....	1742
Charter granted by George II. to the colony of Georgia. }	1743
Savannah (Georgia) founded by Oglethorpe.....	1744
Small-pox ravages New France.....	1745
William Pitt "the elder" enters Parliament.....	1746
Frederick Augustus III., crowned by Russian influence. . }	1747
John Wesley visits Georgia in America.....	1748
Birth of James Watt, inventor of the double steam engine. }	1749
Patent obtained by Jonathan Hulls for ideas on steam navigation.....	1750
Conquest of Porto Bello.	1751
War of the Austrian Succession (Civil).....	1752
Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. of Germany.....	1753
Frederick II., "The Great".....	1754
Ivan VI., "The Infant".....	1755
Elizabeth Petrowna, youngest daughter of Peter.....	1756
Charles VII. of Bavaria (elected).....	1757
The Battle of Dettingen, the French army defeated.....	1758
Discovery of the Rocky Mountains by Verandrye.....	1759
War between France and England { "The old French War" }	1760
Death of Alexander Pope	1761
	1762

* "Six French Governors died and were buried in Quebec—Samuel de Champlain, Count de Frontenac, M. de Mesy, De Callieres, Marquis de la Jonquière, and Marquis de Vaudreuil. Two English Governors—Lieut. Gen. Hope and the Duke of Richmond."

—Picturesque Quebec, page 19—Note by J. M. LeMoine, 1882.

Invasion of England by Charles Edward Stuart, "The Young Pretender." (Prince Charlie).....	}	1745
The Battle of Fontenoy, the British army defeated.....		
Louisburg captured by the Colonists under Sir Wm. Pepperell.....		
Death of Dean (Jonathan) Swift, satirist.....		
Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV.....		
Francis I., husband of Maria Theresa.....	}	1746
THE HOUSE OF LORRAINE.....		
Battle of Culloden, the Young Pretender defeated.....		
The birth of Kosciuszko.....		
Ferdinand VI., "The Wise".....		
M. de Galissonnière, Governor of New France.....	}	1747
*François Bigot, thirteenth and last Intendant of New France.....		
† THE TREATY OF AIX-LA CHAPELLE, Louisburg restored to France.....	}	1748
Halifax founded by 3,800 colonists from Great Britain...		
M. de la Jonquière governs New France.....	}	1749
Unsuccessful revolution of the Wahabees (Arabian Fanatics).....		
Dom Joseph Emmanuel.....		1750
Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and father of George III.		1751
M. de Quesne, Governor of New France.....	}	1752
Electricity obtained from the clouds by Benjamin Franklin		
The Gregorian Calendar published and adopted in Britain.		
George Washington despatched by Dinwiddie to demand the removal of French forts from the Ohio Valley....	}	1753

* "In 1748, the evil genius of New France "La Pompadour's protégé" François Bigot, thirteenth and last Intendant, had landed at Quebec. Born in Guienne, of a family distinguished at the bar, Bigot, prior to coming to Canada had occupied the high post of Intendant of Louisiana. In stature he was small—but well formed active—full of pluck—fond of display and pleasure—an inveterate gambler.

Picturesque Quebec. Page 215

† "At first between France and the maritime powers, who were weary of a war in which they had no longer any direct interest: acceded to afterwards by the others. Mutual restitution of conquest by France and England (in America, India, &c.)—Dunkirk to remain fortified on the land side—the *Pragmatic Sanction guaranteed*—Don Philip receives Parma, Placentia, Guastilla, with remainder to the junior Princes of Spain—the *Asiento* question with Britain settled by the treaty of Buen Retiro, 1750, by which Spain pays Britain £100,000 in full of all demands."

—Oxford Chronological Tables.

Conquest of Fort Necessity by DeVilliers.....	}	1754
Death of Jumonville.....		
Osman III.....		
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S CONFEDERATION, Philadelphia its seat.....	}	1755
Peace with the Iroquois "Six Nations".....		
Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.....		
Expatriation of the Acadians for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, etc.	}	1756
M. de Vaudreuil, Governor of New France.....		
Defeat and death of General Braddock.....		
The Seven Years' War of Austria and Prussia.....	}	1757
The "Black Hole" in Calcutta, garrison suffocated !....		
General Montcalm and several meritorious officers come to New France.....		
Capture of Fort William Henry by Montcalm.....	}	1758
Massacre at Fort William Henry by the French and Indians.....		
Death of Admiral Byng, shot for failing to relieve Minorca. Mustapha III.		
Capture of { Louisbourg Frontenac } by the English and Co- { Fort Duquesne } lonists of Britain.....	}	1759
BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM (Wolfe and Montcalm)		
Conquest of Quebec by the British and Colonial troops.		
Death of Wolfe.....	}	1760
Death of Montcalm.....		
Birth of Robert Burns.....		
Charles III., King of Spain.....	}	1760
Battle of St Foye Road (Quebec).....		
*Montreal surrendered by De Vaudreuil to Gen. Amherst		
George III. becomes King of Great Britain.....	}	1760
THE CONQUEST OF NEW FRANCE by Great Britain and her North American Colonies.....		
END OF THE FRENCH DOMINATION IN CANADA. }		

*"De Vaudreuil, when the English were about to carry the place by storm, at once capitulated on the best conditions Amherst could be induced to grant. *** He, however, granted most of the conditions sought, but refused the honors of war."

Spain goes to war with Portugal.....		
Peter III. (six months) ; Catherine II.....	} 1762	
"North Briton," published by John Wilkes.....		
General Murray, first Governor of the Province of Quebec	} 1763	
* PEACE OF PARIS, (France, Spain and England).....		
Peace of Hubertsburg, Germany and Prussia.....		
NEW FRANCE CEDED TO GREAT BRITAIN.....		
Francis Marie Aronnet de Voltaire.....	} 1764	
Benjamin Franklin sent to London to oppose taxation....		
Stanislaus Paniatowski.....		
The Quebec Gazette published, "The first paper in Canada".....		
Chief Pontiac's conspiracy.....	} 1765	
Death of James Francis Edward Stuart, "The Old Pre- tender".....		
Joseph II., co-regent with his mother, Maria Theresa...		
† The Jesuits College of Quebec, appropriated for quarters and barracks for the troops.....		
THE STAMP ACT PASSED	} 1766	
Lord Dorchester (Sir Guy Carleton), Governor of Canada		
Revocation of the Stamp Act.....		
Duties laid upon Tea, Glass, Paper, &c., in the American colonies by Great Britain.....	1767	
Captain James Cook's first voyage.....	} 1768	
James Watt obtains a patent for his Expansion Steam Engine		
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Sir Joshua Reynolds first President	} 1769	
Birth of { Arthur Wellesley (Wellington).....		
{ Napoleon Bonaparte.....		
{ Soult.....		
Clement XIV.....		
The American Colonies determine non-importation. (League)		

* "At the Treaty of Paris France cedes Canada, Cape Breton, Grenada, Tobago, and other West India Islands: Senegal, etc., in Africa: and Minorca (restored) to England:—England restores to France, Pondicherry, Carical, etc., in the East Indies, a share in the Newfoundland fishery and the isle of Goree: to Spain, Havana, Trinidad and Manilla:—Spain cedes the Floridas to England; receiving Louisiana from France (a transfer not made till 1769)."

— Oxford Chronological Tables.

† "It had been claimed as a 'Magazine for the army contractor's provisions on 14th November, 1760.'"

— Picturesque Quebec, page 137

	A.D.
Great Britain abolishes all duties except on tea	1770
Riots at Boston (Massacre)	
Birth of Walter Scott.....	1771
England obtains the Falkland Isles from Spain	
The first partition of Poland.....	1772
Tea thrown overboard at Boston, by the Colonists.....	1773
Papal Brief suppressing the Jesuits, by Clement XIV..	
Louis XVI.....	1774
Abdul Ahmed.....	
DECLARATION OF COLONIAL RIGHTS, at Philadelphia	1774
(First Continental Congress).....	
* The Quebec Act. (Treaty favoring Catholics in	1775
Canada).....	
Battles of { † <i>Lexington</i>	1775
{ Bunker Hill, General Warren killed.....	
{ Quebec, ‡ Montgomery killed.....	
Crown Point } captured	1775
Montreal }	

" * This Act is referred to and considered in its relation to Great Britain and Quebec as a grand stroke of national Policy.

" *Canadian Constitution*—full toleration to Catholics."

—Oxford Tables.

" The Roman Catholic religion was established, and the whole body of the French Civil Law introduced. Quebec was in effect constituted a FRENCH PROVINCE, all the difference being that the Canadians had George III. instead of Louis XVI. for King. During the debate upon the Bill in the House of Commons, Charles Fox and Edmund Burke denounced it as a despotic measure that threatened the liberties of the English Colonies." *** The new Constitution, &c., &c.

" The new Constitution was calculated to please the clergy and the mass of the people ; and if that Government is the best that gives contentment to the greatest number then the QUEBEC ACT of 1774 may be considered a successful piece of legislation."

— Archer's Canada, page 244.

" The English inhabitants were dissatisfied with it, and even petitioned against it. In this proceeding they were joined by people of the other English Colonies in America, who declared that the favor shown towards the Roman Catholics by the QUEBEC ACT was contrary to the law of England."

— Dr. H. H. Miles, Canada, pages 172-73.

† Italicized battles indicate American successes.

‡ " In noticing characters whose signatures were attached to a memorial addressed to George III. asking for land in Quebec to build a Presbyterian Church, J. M. LeMoine gives the following ;—" Another signature recalls days of strife and alarm : that of sturdy old Hugh McQuarters, the brave artillery sergeant who, at *Pres-de-Ville* on that momentous 31st of December, 1775, applied the match to the cannon which consigned to a snowy shroud Brigadier General Richard Montgomery, his two *aides*, McPherson and Cheeseman, and his brave but doomed followers, some eleven in all."

— Picturesque Quebec, 1882, page 100.

" Old Hugh McQuarters lived in Champlain street, and closed his career there in 1812."—Idem.

Pope Pius VI.....		
Washington elected Commmander-in-chief by the Colo- nists		
Revolution of the American Colonies.....		
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.....		
Battles of {	<i>Charleston</i>	
	Long Island.....	
	White Plains.....	
	<i>Trenton</i>	
Fort Washington captured.....		1776
The death of David Hume, the historian.....		
Publication of "Common Sense" by Thomas Paine.....		
THE AMERICAN COLONISTS DECLARE INDEPEN- DENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.....		
Battles of {	<i>Princeton</i>	
	<i>Bennington</i>	
	<i>Stilwater or Bemis Heights</i>	
	Brandywine.....	
	Saratoga	
	Germantown.....	
Philadelphia } captured		1777
Ticonderoga }		
Marquis de Lafayette		
Baron von Steuben	{ join the Colonists.....	
Kosciusko, Polish Officer		
Maria-Frances-Isabella and Dom Peter III.		
American Flag adopted by Congress.....		
Battles of {	<i>Monmouth, "Captain Molly" Pitcher</i>	
	Savannah	
	Wyoming, Brant and the Tories.....	
Massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valley.....		1778
Death of William Pitt, "Lord Chatham".....		
Death of Voltaire		
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE RECOGNIZED by France, in con- sequence of the efforts of Benjamin Franklin.....		
Battles of {	<i>Naval, between the Serapis and Bon Homme</i> <i>Richard, Paul Jones</i>	
	<i>Stony Point</i>	
	Briar Creek.....	
	Savannah.....	

The Serapis by Paul Jones	} captured.....	1779
Stony Point		
Verplank's Point		
Captain James Cook killed at Owhyhee Island.....	}	1779
Ten thousand of the United Empire Loyalists find homes in Canada		
The Battles of { <i>Hanging Rock, S. Carolina</i>	}	1780
Camden, DeKalb mortally wounded		
<i>King's Mountain</i>		
Charleston captured by the British.....	}	1780
Major André executed.....		
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES FOUNDED at Boston...	}	1780
Arnold's conspiracy.....		
The Gordon Riots against popery.....	}	1780
Battles of { <i>The Cowpens, Tarleton defeated</i>		
Guilford Court house.....	}	1781
Hobkirk's Hall.....		
<i>Eutaw Springs</i>		
Capture of Yorktown ; CORNWALLIS SURRENDERS, with 7000 men, to Washington and Rochambeau.....	}	1781
Watt patents his double steam-engine.....		
Papal jurisdiction abolished from Austria by Joseph II. }	}	1782
Poyning's law repealed.....		
Birth of Daniel Webster	}	1782
George Washington resigns his commission		
* PEACE OF VERSAILLES, COLONIAL INDEPEN-	}	1783
DENCE OBTAINED		
William Pitt, "The Younger," forms his first Ministry. }	}	1784
American Congress ratifies the Treaty of Versailles.....		
Warren Hastings deposed (India).....	}	1785
Irish agitation in favor of Roman Catholics		
Frederick William II.....	}	1786
Maria I., of Portugal (alone).....		
The Cotton Plant introduced into Georgia.....		
Russo-Turkan war.....	}	1786
Conquest of New South Wales, and Botany Bay (now Sidney) settled. Captain Arthur Phillip first Governor. }		

* " Britain acknowledges the independence of the United States : restores Tobago to France and Florida to Spain."

A Convention at Philadelphia signs and adopts the		
* THE NEW CONSTITUTION established, known as "THE		1787
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF AMERICA.".....		
Delaware	} ratify the new Constitution	}
Pennsylvania		
New Jersey		
Germano-Turkian war.....		}
Death of Charles Edward Louis Casimir Stuart (the Young Pretender)		
Charles IV.....		
New Hampshire	} ratify "The New Constitution.".....	1788
Massachusetts		
Connecticut		
New-York		
Maryland		
Virginia		
South Carolina		
Georgia		
Civil war in France.....		}
Conquest of Belgrade.....		
John Adams, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.....		
† George Washington unanimously elected and inaugurated " THE FIRST PRESIDENT " of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.....		1789
Selim III.....		
THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION RATIFIED, by the thirteen original States of the United States.....		

* "*A Free Democracy*—Government in a president and vice-president, elected for four years by universal suffrage—all legislative powers in congress, or two houses of representatives, chosen every two years by universal suffrage. Power in one Supreme Court appointed by Congress. Religion, no establishment, full toleration. Freedom of the speech and of the press—trial by jury—right of every citizen to petition and bear arms."

— Oxford Tables.

† "On the 14th April, 1789, Washington received an official announcement that he had been unanimously elected president of the United States under the new Constitution. Two days afterwards he bade adieu to Mount Vernon and set out for New York, where Congress was in session. Official receptions, addresses, and triumphal arches, awaited him every where on the route. On reaching the city he was received by Gov. Clinton and conducted with military honors, in the midst of a vast concourse, to a residence which was placed at his disposal. On the 30th of April, he was inaugurated, at Federal Hall, on the site of the present subtreasury. The oath of office was administered by Chancellor Livingston, on the balcony in front on the Hall, in the presence of a great multitude. Immediately after the ceremony, Washington proceeded to the senate-chamber and delivered an address replete with exalted sentiments,"

—United States, by G.P. Quackenbos, page 312.

Rhode Island	} ratify "The New Constitution.".....		
North Carolina			
The States General.....			
THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION....			
The Indian war (Little Turtle).....	}	1790	
Death of Benjamin Franklin.....			
Leopold II.....			
Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man" published.....			
Vermont admitted into the Union, New York receiving \$30,000.....	}	1791	
Death of John Wesley.....			
Dom John VI., regent of Portugal (1792).....			
*The Society of United Irishmen instituted.....			
The Constitution of the 3rd May proclaimed in Poland...	}	1792	
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DIVIDED, INTO "UPPER AND LOWER CANADA "			
Confiscation of church property in France.....			
Francis II., (Francis I. of Austria only, 1804).....			
Decree for the perpetual banishment of "the Bourbons".	}	1792	
ROYALTY ABOLISHED AND FRANCE DECLARED A REPUBLIC.....			
The second partition of Poland.....			
Dr. Mountain created 1st Protestant Bishop of Canada			
Louis XVI.	} executed.....	1793	
Marie Antoinette (Queen)			
Louis XVII., died in prison.....	}		
Girondists proscribed; the "Reign of Terror.".....			
Lord McCarty seeks commercial relations with China....			
Society of United Irishmen, Wolf Tone (1791), about....			
Little York, "Toronto," founded.....	}	1794	
Death of Edward Gibbon, historian.....			
The Indian war terminated by General Wayne.....			
End of the "Reign of Terror.".....			

* In the month of November during the year of 1791, the Society of *United Irishmen* was instituted in the City of Dublin for the purpose of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, a communion of rights and a union of power among Irishmen of every religious persuasion, and thereby to obtain a complete reform in the Legislature, founded on principles of civil, political and religious liberty. Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform were the avowed objects of their pursuit.

— KERNEY.

Invasion of Germany by France.....		
Battle of the Diamond (Ireland).....		
The third and last partition of Poland between Russia, Germany and Austria.....	}	1795
"The Directory" (a wise governing body for France).		
* The Orange Society organized at Armagh.....		
Sir Robert Prescott, Governor of Canada.....	}	1796
Death of General Amherst.....		
THE DEATH OF ROBERT BURNS, "Scotia's Bard".....		
Paul I., Czar of Russia.....	}	1797
Lithography invented by Sennefelder.....		
Battle of Cape St. Vincent; Spanish fleet defeated by Jarvis		
Battle of Camperdown, Admiral Duncan defeats the Dutch	}	1798
Conquest of Trinidad.....		
Death of Edmund Burke, "The Irish Orator".....		
Frederick William III.	}	1799
John Adams, second President of the United States.....		
Battle of the Nile, "Aboukir," French fleet defeated by Nelson.....		
Battles of { Carlow Oulart Hill Ballynahinch Vinegar Hill } in Ireland.....	}	1799
Death of Theobald, Wolf Tone, by suicide.....		
Discovery of Vaccination by Edward Jenner, M.D.....		
THE IRISH REBELLION.....	}	1799
Robert Shore Milnes, Lieutenant Governor of Canada...		
The death of George Washington.....		
The Directory deposed.....	}	1799
The Consulate established, and Napoleon Bonaparte first Consul		
Conquest of Malta.....		
Birth of George Bancroft, the American historian.....	}	1799

* "The first Orange lodge was formed on the 21st of September, 1795, at the house of a man named Sloan, in the village of *Loughall*. The members pledged themselves, by the most solemn oath, to support and defend, to the utmost of their power, the king and his heirs, so long as he or they shall support the Protestant ascendancy."

Death of Jean Casot, the last Canadian Jesuit.....	1800
Pope Pius VII.....	
Washington City declared "THE SEAT" of the American Government.....	
The Jesuits' estates set apart to defray the cost of general education, and for the purpose of spreading the knowledge and use of the English language in Canada.....	

CENTURY 19

The Tripolitan war with the United States.....	1801
The Battle of Alexandria; Abercrombie defeats the French.....	
Copenhagen bombarded by Nelson.....	
Alexander I., Paul having been murdered.....	
Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States..	1802
Ireland united to Great Britain in Parliament.....	
Treaty of peace between Portugal and France.....	
Ohio admitted to the Union.....	
The Concordat.....	1803
Peace of Amiens.....	
Battle of Assaye, Wellesley's first great victory (India)...	
LOUISIANA PURCHASED FROM FRANCE for \$15,000,000.....	
Arthur Wellesley knighted for services in India.....	1804
Death of Robert Emmet, because of his unsuccessful insurrection in Ireland.....	
* Slavery abolished in Lower Canada.....	
Francis II., of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria...	
Napoleon Bonaparte crowned "Emperor of France." ...	1805
FRANCE BECOMES AN EMPIRE	
THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.....	
Death of Nelson.....	
The third coalition against France.....	1805
Peace with Tripoli and the United States.....	
Battles of { Jena.....	}
{ Auerstadt	

* "Slavery was not abolished in Lower Canada till 1803. In Upper Canada, as a separate Province, it hardly ever existed." Quotation from M. Reade's contribution of the *New Dominion Monthly*.

—Picturesque Quebec, Lemoine, 1882, page 43.

A.D.

The Cape of Good Hope captured by the English.....	1806	}
The death of William Pitt, "Pitt the Younger".....		
Death of Fox (Charles James), 1807		
The Berlin Decree.....		
The fourth coalition against France.....	1807	}
CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE — Napoleon, Protector ...		
Portugal occupied by France, DOM JOHN FLEEING TO BRAZIL.....		
Birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow		
Sir James Craig, Governor of Canada.....	1808	}
Mustapha IV.....		
FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER by Robt. Fulton		
"Orders in Council"—Response to the Berlin Decree....		
The Peace of Tilsit	1809	}
Battle of Vimiera, Wellesley defeats Junot.....		
Ferdinand VII., forced by Napoléon to resign.....		
Mahomet VI		
The Treaty of Bayonne.....	1810	}
The Battle of Talavera, Wellington defeats Victor		
Battle of Corrunna, Sir John Moore killed.....		
Births of { Alfred Tennyson.....		
{ Oliver Wendell Holmes.....	1811	}
James Madison, fourth President of the United States...		
FIRST STEAMBOAT, "The Accommodation," ON THE ST. LAWRENCE, by John Molson.....		
A decree from the Senate divorcing Napoleon from Jose- phine.....		
The Battle of Busaco, Wellington repulses Massena.....	1811	}
Maria Louisa, of Austria, becomes the Empress of France		
Battles of { Fuentes de Onoro, Massena's second defeat.		
{ Albuera, Beresford defeats Soult.....		
Bequest of the Burnside Estate and £10,000 by the Hon. James McGill, to "the Royal Institution for the Ad- vancement of Learning".....	1811	}
Birth of Napoleon, Francis, Charles, Joseph Bonaparte		
"Napoleon II." King of France		
Sir George Prevost, Governor of Canada.....		

* THE WAR OF 1812 (England and United States).....		
June 12th, Isle aux Noix.....	} Battles...	1812
July 1st, Raid on Plattsburg		
“ 6th, Amherstburg		
“ 17th, Fort Mackinaw.....		
“ 29th, Near Amherstburg		
August 9th, Detroit		
“ 16th, Detroit captured, “Hull’s sur- render”		
September 29th, <i>Gananoque</i>		
October 4th, <i>Ogdensburg</i>		
“ 9th, <i>Brigs ; Detroit and Caledonia</i>		
“ 13th, Queenstown Heights, General Brock killed.....		
October 23rd, <i>St. Regis</i>		
November 20th, <i>Kingston bombardment</i>		
“ 20th, <i>Lacolle</i>		
“ 23rd, Salmon River post conquered.		
“ 27th, Fort Chippewa.....		
Louisiana becomes a State.....		
Moscow destroyed by fire.....		
Birth of Charles Dickens.....		
Death of General Brock.....		
Chinese edict against Christianity.....		
Peace of Bucharest (Russia and Turkey).....		
Vittoria, Wellington defeats King Joseph.....	}	
Leipzig, Napoleon defeated by the Allied Powers		
January 19th, skirmishing on Raisin River....		
February 6th, <i>Brockville</i>		
“ 22nd, Ogdensburg (captured).....		
April 27th, <i>Toronto (York)</i>		
May 5th, <i>Fort Meigs</i> (captured).....		
“ 27th, <i>Fort George</i> (taken).....		
“ “ Sackett’s Harbor		
June 5th, Stoney Creek		

* American successes are italicized.

June 8th, Provisions depot captured near Stoney Creek.....	} Battles..	} 1813
“ 19th, Provisions depot captured at Sodus		
“ 24th, Beaver Dam		
July 4th, <i>Chippewa</i>		
“ 11th, Niagara River		
“ 21st, <i>Military train captured</i> near the Thousand Islands.....		
“ 25th, <i>Fort Meigs</i>		
“ 31st, Burlington Heights.		
Sept. 10th, <i>Put in the Bay</i> , Perry's Victory (naval)		
“ 29th, Old Town		
Oct. 3rd, Four Corners.....	} Battles...	} 1814
“ 5th, <i>Thames</i> (Tecumseh killed).....		
“ 26th, Chateauguay.....		
Nov. 11th, Chrisler's Farm		
Dec. 12th, <i>Burning of Niagara Village</i>		
“ 18th, Forts Niagara and Lewiston cap- tured.....		
“ 29th, Fort Erie taken		
The Fort Mims massacre by the Creeks under Tecumseh		
Birth of Otto Bismark, Schönhausen.....		
Ferdinand VII., restored to Spain.....		
Sixth and last great coalition against France		
March 15th, Burtonville.....	} Battles...	} 1814
“ 27th, Horse Shoe Band (Tohopeka).....		
May 6th, Oswego captured		
“ 31st, <i>Sackett's Harbor</i>		
July 3rd, <i>Fort Erie captured</i>		
“ 5th, Chippewa.....		
“ 19th, Prairie du Chien.....		
“ 25th, <i>Lundys Lane</i> (?).....		
“ “ <i>St. David's Village burned</i>		
Augt. 4th, Michillimackinack		
“ 14th, <i>Fort Erie</i>		
Sept. 5th, the Tigress and Scorpion captured near Mackinaw		
“ 11th, <i>Plattsburg and Lake Champlain</i>		

Sept. 13th, Fort McHenry bombarded *.....	}	
“ 17th, near Fort Erie.....		
Washington captured and burned by the British, Aug. 24th	}	
Louis XVIII.....		
Order of the Jesuits readmitted to France.....	}	
PEACE OF GHENT.....		
The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recognized....	}	
Ferdinand VII. restored.....		
The Bourbon Dynasty restored to France.....	}	
Jan. 8th, New Orleans, Packingham defeated. }		} Battles ..
Waterloo, Napoleon's final overthrow.....		
Marshal Ney executed.....	}	} 1815
The Treaty of Ghent ratified by United States Congress.		
Congress of Vienna.....	}	}
THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION (LEAGUE)		
Indiana admitted to the Union.....	}	}
Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor General of Canada.....		
Dom John VI., previously regent.....	}	} 1816
Common Schools established in Canada		
The United States Bank incorporated, \$35,000,000 cap'l.	}	}
Mississippi becomes a State (admitted)		
Death of Kosciusko.....	}	} 1817
James Monroe, fifth President of the United States.....		
† The commencement of the construction of the Erie Canal	}	}
Illinois admitted		
The Duke of Richmond, Governor General of Canada ‡....	}	} 1818
Steamboats introduced on the Ottawa.....		

* During this engagement “The Star Spangled Banner” was composed by Francis S. Key, and is now the National Song of the United States.

“Mrs. Margaret Sanderson, who made the flag for Fort McHenry which inspired Key to write ‘The Star Spangled Banner,’ died in New York on Saturday, aged 85.”

— *Montreal Witness*, July 31st, 1882.

† “Under the auspices of DeWitt Clinton and other public-spirited men, a bill was passed by the Legislature of that State, authorizing the construction of a canal 363 miles long to connect Lake Erie at Buffalo with Hudson at Albany. The work was commenced in July, 1817, and was not completed till the summer of 1825. *** and originally cost \$7,602,000.”

QUACKENBOS.

‡ “His son-in-law, Sir Peregrine Maitland, having been appointed lieutenant-governor of the Western Province.”

JEFFERS.

A.D.

Alabama admitted.....		
Birth of Victoria	1819	
Death of Blucher (Gebhard)		
Death of the Duke of Richmond from hydrophobia.....		
THE FIRST STEAMER "The Savannah," crosses the Atlantic		
Florida purchased from Spain.....	1820	
Maine admitted, taken from Massachusetts.....		
Lord Dalhousie, Governor General of Canada		
Death of Edward; Duke of Kent, father of Victoria		
Duke de Berry, assassinated	1821	
George IV. becomes the King of Great Britain and Ireland		
The Missouri Compromise, drawn up by Henry Clay.....		
The Cato Street conspiracy		
Missouri admitted into the Union	1822	
Death of Napoleon I., "The Great," at St. Helena.....		
Dom John returns to Portugal.....		
Construction of the Lachine canal begun		
Congress confirms the Missouri compromise	1823	
Peace in Spain, by change of the ministry		
Pirates driven from the Florida coast by Com. Porter....		
Pope Leo XII		
Death of Lord Byron (George Gordon).....	1824	
* LaFayette visits the United States.....		
Charles X. succeeds to the throne of France.....		
Death of { Bishop Plessis, Roman Catholic.....		
{ Bishop Mountain, Anglican.....	1825	
John Quincy Adams, sixth President.....		
Nicholas I. of Russia.. ..		
The Russo-Persian war		
Destructive fire at Constantinople, 6,000 houses burned.	1826	
Death of { Adams { (ex-Presidents) } July 4th		
{ Jefferson {		
Peter IV. (Dom Pedro) prefers Brazil and abdicates.....		
Donna Maria II., "de Gloria," Queen of Portugal.....	1826	
Abolition of the Janissaries		
Battle of Navarino, Turco-Egyptian fleet destroyed.....		
Rideau canal begun by Col. John By; First Stone laid		
by Sir John Franklin.....		

* The United States Congress voted \$200,000 and a township of land in Florida to the Marquis de La Fayette for services rendered in the Revolutionary war.

A.D.

McGill and Toronto Universities founded.....	1827
Montreal Natural History Society established.....	
London Treaty between England, Russia and France in favor of Greece.....	
Don Miguel, usurper.....	1828
Test and Corporation Acts repealed	
Noah Webster's Dictionary published.....	
Peace between Russia and Persia.....	1829
Pope Pio Octo (Pius VIII.).....	
Sir James Kempt succeeds Earl Dalhousie.....	
Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," seventh President.....	1830
Roman Catholic Emancipation Act passed, Dan O'Connell	
Death of William Huskisson by accident	
William IV. succeeds to the British throne	1831
Louis Philippe, House of Orleans, becomes king.....	
Railroad opened between Liverpool and Manchester	
Revolution in France, expulsion of Charles X	1832
Unsuccessful revolution of the Poles at Warsaw.....	
Cholera throughout Europe	
CHICAGO FOUNDED OR SETTLED.....	1831
Lord John Russell introduces the Reform Bill.....	
Black Hawk war, Osceola.. ..	
Cholera in Canada	1832
Death of { Napoleon II. at Schonbrunn	
{ Sir Walter Scott.....	
THE REFORM BILL PASSED.....	1833
Victoria College founded.....	
Slavery abolished from the Colonies, £20,000,000 being paid as recompense to owners of slaves.....	
Isabella II. ascends the Spanish throne.....	1834
Donna Maria restored	
Jackson commands the United States bank deposits to be removed	
Treaty abolishing slavery from all British Colonies.....	1834
The death of LaFayette.....	
SLAVERY EXPUNGED FROM ALL BRITISH POSSESSIONS.....	
The "92 Resolutions", embodying Canadian grievances	1834
Free Trade treaty with China	

A.D.

A legacy of £100,000 bequeathed to the United States by James Smithson "for the general diffusion of knowledge among men"	1835
Great fire in New York; 529 houses and \$18,000,000 worth of property consumed	
The Dade massacre by the Seminoles, under Osceola.....	
Ferdinand IV	1836
Electric Telegraph model completed by S. F. B. Morse....	
Arkansas admitted	
Sir Francis B. Head, Governor of Canada	1837
Michigan admitted to the Union	
Lieutenant Weir murdered	
Martin VanBuren, eighth President of the U. S	1838
Victoria becomes "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland."	
The Electric telegraph patented by Morse	
Chicago incorporated (March 4th)	1839
Rebellion in Canada	
John George Lambton, "Earl of Durham," Governor General of Canada....	
Marshal Soult present at the crowning of Victoria.....	1840
* Chartists' Rebellion	
Charles Poulett Thompson, "Lord Sydenham," Governor of Canada	
Rev'd. John Strachan, 1st Bishop (Protestant) of Upper Canada	
Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan of Turkey.....	
Gold discovered in Australia by Count Strzelecki.	
M. Thiers, Minister of Foreign affairs.....	
Frederick William IV	
Act of Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, passed by the Parliament.....	

* The Chartists endeavored to obtain more influence in the Government by petitioning the Parliament of Great Britain, demanding in their, "the People's," Charter the following six points: 1st. Universal suffrage; 2nd. Vote by Ballot; 3rd. Annual Parliaments; 4th. Payment of Members; 5th. The abolition of the property qualifications; and, 6th. Equal Electoral Districts. They are said to have been dispersed in the following year. In 1848 another demonstration was made by the chartists. They were, however, so promptly opposed (150,000 police specials, among whom was the late Louis Napoleon III., immediately marching again them) that, after a few slight encounters, their "Monster Petition, in detached rolls, was sent to the House of Commons."

HAYDN.

Birth of Albert, Prince of Wales.....	}	1841
William Henry Harrison, ninth President.....		
John Tyler, tenth President of the United States.		
Sewing Machine patented by Elias Howe.....		
UNION OF THE TWO CANADAS (<i>Responsible Govern-</i> <i>ment</i>).....		
Sir Charles Bagot, Governor of Canada.....	}	1842
* Ashburton Treaty.....		
Peace of Nankin	}	1843
Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Governor General of Canada.....		
Death of Robert Southey		
The Young Men's Christian Association, instituted by George Williams, London, England.....	}	1844
Canadian Parliament removed from Kingston to Montreal		
Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education.....		
† The first telegram, from Baltimore to Washington		
Florida } admitted to the Union	}	
Texas }		
Great fire at Quebec.....	}	1845
Birth of the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia		
Earl Cathcart, Governor General of Canada.....		
Death of Thomas (Tom) Hood		
James K. Polk, eleventh President.....		
War declared against Mexico by the United States		
Palo Alto.....		
Resaca.....	}	} Battles...
Monteroy.....		

* "One of these (important public interests) was the settlement of a boundary line on the north-east, between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States. War was at one time threatened; but the excitement that pervaded the country, particularly those parts of Maine and New Brunswick which bordered on the disputed line, was set at rest by a treaty made by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster on the parts of their respective countries, and ratified by the Senate, August 20th, 1842."

—Quackenbos History United States, p. 415.

† "The announcement of Polk's nomination was the first news ever sent by Magnetic Telegraph. It was transmitted from Baltimore to Washington, May 29th, 1844, over a line built with \$30,000 appropriated by Congress to test Professor Morse's invention. This was the grandest event of this administration, and has largely influenced the civilization and prosperity of the country. Thus the steamboat and the Magnetic Telegraph were the first fruits of American liberty and industry."

Farnes' United States History, Note, p. 184.

A.D.

Iowa admitted to the Union		1846
THE IRISH FAMINE.....		
Pio Nino (Pius IX.).....		
Smithsonian Institute established.....		
* Treaty establishing the N. W. Boundary at 49° North Latitude between Great Britain and the United States.....		
Buena Vista	} Battles...	
Vera Cruz		
Cero Gordo (Sierra Gorda)		
Molino del Ray		
Chapultepec		
Conquest of Mexico, General Scott.....		1847
Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada.....		
Deaths of { Daniel O'Connell.....		
{ Sir John Franklin		
{ Doctor Chalmers.....		
Gold discovered at Sutter's Mill, California, (1848).....		
Wisconsin admitted into the Union.....		
Deaths of { Bishop Maut, theologian and poet ..		
{ George Stephenson, "Father of Railways."		
Francis Joseph.....		1848
Revolution; expulsion of Louis Philippe		
Peace of the Mexico-American war.....		
FRANCE AGAIN A REPUBLIC		
Burning of the Parliament buildings and library at Montreal by rioters		
General Zachary Taylor, twelfth President		1849
REBELLION-LOSS-BILL PASSED		
Riot at Montreal, Lord Elgin disgracefully assaulted in the streets by the mob		
California admitted into the Union.....		
Alfred Tennyson becomes Poet Laureate of England.....		
Deaths of { Sir Robert Peel.		
{ John C. Calhoun.		
Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President		1850
Omnibus Bill of Henry Clay. "Mutual concession and compromise." ..		

* By this treaty Great Britain became possessed of Vancouver's Island and the free navigation of the Columbia River.

Library of the United States Congress burned..		
Death of Marshal Soutl..... ..		
Electric Submarine Telegraph between Eng. and France.		
Exhibition at London, Prince Albert		1851
Announcement of the discovery of Gold in Australia by E. H. Hargraves.....		
Coup d'Etat		
Great fire at Montreal, Canada		
Deaths of { Tom Moore, the Irish poet..... ..		
{ The Duke of Wellington		
{ Daniel Webster.....		1852
{ Henry Clay.....		
Napoleon III. declared Emperor of France..... ..		
Laval University chartered		
FRANCE AGAIN AN EMPIRE		
The Russo-Turkian War (Crimean)		
Dr. Kane makes a second journey to the Arctic region in search of Sir John Franklin.....		
Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President		1853
Dom Peter (Pedro) V.		
The World's Fair at New York		
Alma		
Balaclava	Battles...	
Inkermann		
Cholera in Canada.....		
Sir Edmund Head, Governor of Canada		
Miss Florence Nightingale arrives at Scutari		1854
Seigniorial tenure abolished from Canada		
Commercial relations between England and Japan		
Commodore Perry, for the United States, makes a treaty with Japan.....		
Capitulation of Kars		
Earthquake at Yeddo, Japan, 30,000 destroyed.....		
Death of Lord Raglan		
Alexander II. succeeds his late father Nicholas		1855
Austria, by permission of the Allies, proposes peace to the Russias at St. Petersburg.....		
Birth of the Imperial Prince Napoleon		
Peace between Russia and Turkey, concluded at Paris...		18 5

	A.D.
Chinese fleet destroyed by Commodore Elliott.....	1857
The Cawnpore massacre by Nana Sahib (India).....	
Birth of Alphonso, Prince of Asturias.....	
Sir Colin Campbell marches to Cawnpore	
James Buchanan inaugurated fifteenth President.....	
Normal Schools established in the Province of Quebec....	1858
Relief of Lucknow.....	
Nana Sahib defeated at Jorway Pass by Sir Hope Grant.	
Atlantic Cable laid between Europe and America.....	
Decimal currency introduced into Canada.....	
Ottawa declared THE CAPITAL of Canada by the Queen...	1859
Victoria assumes the Government of India	
Orsini plots to assassinate Napoleon III	
Peace Treaty of Tien Tsin, signed by Lord Elgin	
The Franco-Austrian war	
The battle of Solferino, Austria defeated	1860
Oregon admitted a State of the Union	
Birth of Frederick William, " Crown Prince "	
Death of Washington Irving.	
John Brown's insurrection and death at Harper's Ferry.	
The peace of Villa Franca.....	1860
China invaded by England and France.....	
Garibaldi salutes Victor Emmanuel " King of Italy."....	
Death of Jérôme Bonaparte.....	
* Completion and inauguration of the Victoria Bridge by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.....	
The Japanese Embassy visit America.....	1860
Rebellion in South Carolina.....	
Treaty of Tien Tsin ratified at Peking.....	
† CIVIL WAR in the United States (North against the South. Freedom versus Slavery)	

* Dr. Miles in his School History, says: "A vast platform had been constructed, standing upon which the Prince then performed the ceremony of placing the last stone which crowns the arch of the grand entrance to the bridge. Proceeding next to the middle of the bridge, he inserted with his own hand the last of the million bolts or rivets by which the plates of the enormous tubes were fastened together."

† The successes of the South are in italics.

Philippi.....	} Battles...	}	1861
<i>Big Bethel</i>			
Boonsville			
Carthage			
Rich Mountain.....			
Carrick's Ford.....			
<i>Bull Run</i> 'Panic.'			
<i>Wilson's Creek</i>			
Carnifex Ferry.....			
<i>Lexington</i>			
<i>Ball's Bluff</i>	}	}	1861
<i>Belmont</i>			
Dranesville			
Kansas admitted to the Union			
Lord Monck becomes Governor of Canada.....			
Death of Prince Albert.....			
Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President.....			
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey.....			
Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, by consent of Parliament			
Dom Louiz, King of Portugal			
* The Teleharmoniphone constructed by Philip Reiss			
of Friederichsdorf.....			
Lincoln issues a proclamation for 75,000 men, and soon			
after for an additional 82,000.....			
Russia decrees the emancipation of 23 millions of serfs.			
The United States Congress return Mason and Slidell....			
Will Spring.....	}	}	
Fort Donelson			
Pea Ridge.....			
<i>The Ram "Merrimac" sinks the Cumberland...</i>			
The Monitor defeats the Merrimac.....			
<i>Shiloh</i>			
Williamsburg.....			
Fair Oaks (Seven Pines).			
<i>Cedar Mountain</i>			

* "The earliest experiments in the production of musical sounds, at a distance, by means of electromagnetism appear to have been made by Philip Reiss of Friederichsdorf Germany."—George B. Prescott, page 9.

A.D.

<i>Second Bull Run</i>	} Battles.	} 1862
Richmond.....		
Chantilly.....		
South Mountain.....		
<i>Harper's Ferry</i>		
Antietam (Sharpsburg).....		
Iuka		
Corinth.....		
Perryville		
<i>Fredericksburg</i>		
Murfreesboro ...		
Bismark becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs.....		
Lincoln proclaims for 300,000 men.....		
Russia celebrates her thousandth anniversary		
Port Gibson.....	} Battles.	} 1863
<i>Chancellerville</i> , Stonewall Jackson fatally wounded.....		
Raymond		
Jackson.....		
Champion's Hill		
Big Bethel River.....		
<i>Gettysburg</i> (?)		
Confederates defeated at Helene.....		
Morgan defeated.....		
<i>Sabine Pass</i>		
<i>Chickamauga</i>		
Lookout Mountain.....		
Missionary Ridge.....		
Chatanooga.....		
West Virginia admitted to the Union		
Prince Satsuma of Japan accedes to the demands of the English, French and American naval commanders, paying £25,000, his share of damages to their vessels done at the straits of Simonosaki		
LINCOLN PROCLAIMS FREEDOM TO THE SLAVES.....		
Insurrection at Warsaw (Poland)		
SLAVERY ABOLISHED FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
<i>Olustee, Fla</i>		
<i>Cane River, La</i>		

<i>Mansfield, La</i>		
Pleasant Hill, La		
<i>Fort Pillow, Ten. (massacre)</i>		
<i>The Wilderness, Va</i>		
<i>Spottsylvania Va</i>		
Resaca, La		
<i>New Market, Va</i>		
Dallas Ga.....		
The Kearsage sinks the Alabama (naval) ...		
<i>Cold Harbor, Va</i>		
Lost Mountain, Ga		
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	} Battles.	
<i>Monococy, Md</i>		
Atlanta, Ga.....		
Union assault repulsed at Petersburg, Va....	}	1864
Mobile Bay, Ala.....		
Janesboro, Ga.		
Winchester, Va		
Fisher's Hill, Va		
Chapin's Bluff, Va.....		
Cedar Creek, Va.		
St. Alban's raid from Canada, Vt.....		
Ram Albemarle sunk (naval)		
Franklin Tenn.....		
<i>Fort Fisher bombarded</i>		
Nashville, Tenn.....		
Nevada admitted to the Union		
Ulysses S. Grant, raised to Lieutenant General ; 200,000 and 500,000 men called by President Lincoln.....		
Moor's Cross Road, N. C.	} Battles.	
Averysboro, N. C.....		
Bentonville, N. C		
Big Five Forks, Va		
Fort Fisher, N. C.....	}	captured and the Union Flag raised over Fort Sumpter
Columbia, S. C.....		
Charleston, S. C.....		
Petersburg, Va		
Richmond, Va		
Lec's Army		
Johnston's Army... ..		

	A.D.
Jefferson Davis	1865
The Southern Confederacy ..	
Cholera at Constantinople.....	
Death of Lord Palmerston (Henry John Temple)	
President Lincoln assassinated by Wilkes Booth	
Lincoln reinaugurated	
Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President.....	
Conditional Amnesty proclaimed.....	
Peace of the long and bloody American Civil war.....	
Prusso-Austrian war, "SEVEN WEEKS WAR"	
Tennessee restored to the Union.....	1866
The Freedman's Bureau	
The Civil Rights	
The Tenure of Office	
Peace between Prussia and Austria, the latter having been defeated	
The U. States purchase Russian America for \$7,200,000	1867
Nebraska admitted to the Union	
Lord Monck first Viceroy	
Exhibition at Paris, France	
New Parliament at Ottawa	
British North American Act	
Confederation of the Provinces of Canada.....	
THE DOMINION OF CANADA ESTABLISHED.....	
Lord Lisgar, Sir John Young, Viceroy of Canada	
Deaths of { Lord Brougham.....	
{ Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, assassinated at	1868
{ Ottawa.....	
Unconditional amnesty to all Secessionists of the U. S....	
The "Fourteenth Amendment" ratified.....	
Arkansas	
Alabama	
Florida	
Georgia	
Louisiana	
North Carolina	
South Carolina	
£150,000, balance of £500,000, given the London poor at three-several times by George Peabody, also various	

large sums to the United States for educational purposes. }
 Ulysses S. Grant, eighteenth President of the U. S. }
 The Pacific Railroad opened up }
 THE TWENTY-FIRST ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL ... }

The Franco-Prussian war..... }
 The Tien Tsin massacre, French consul, priests, nuns }
 and even native christians slaughtered }
 Death of the Earl of Clarendon..... }
 Amadeo I., King of Spain..... }
 Mississippi, Virginia and Texas restored }
 The "Fifteenth Amendment" proclaimed a part of the }
 Constitution, with power to enforce it. }
 THE DOGMA OF INFALLIBILITY PROMULGATED..... }

Franco-Prussian war continued }
 Chicago burned, \$196,000,000 and 200 lives lost..... }
 King William of Prussia becomes Emperor of all Germany }
 The Treaty of Washington, agreeing to arbitration on the }
 Alabama claims..... }
 Peace between France and Prussia, signed at Frankfort. }
 France becomes a republic, M. Thiers, President. }
 HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN—Germany united..... }

The U. States receive the award of damages, \$15,500,000 }
 in gold, for settlement of the Alabama claims, &c }
 Great fire in Boston, \$80,000,000 lost }

Deaths of { W. H. Seward }
 { Horace Greeley }
 { William Bresee Morse..... }

Lord Dufferin, Sir Frederick Temple, Viceroy of Canada. }
 First Railway from Yokohama to Shinagawa..... }
 A distinguished embassy from Japan visits America and }
 England. }

Credit Mobilier frauds (loss) }
 Assassination of Peace Commissioners by the Modocs ... }
 Deaths of { Napoleon III. at Chiselhurst..... }
 { Hon. Chief Justice Chase..... }
 { Edward Bulwer Lytton }

MacMahon succeeds Thiers }
 Exhibition at Vienna }

Franco-German Treaty ; Germans, on payment of indemnity, to leave France	
SPAIN BECOMES A REPUBLIC, Amadeo abdicating.	
Death of Senator Sumner	1874
Alphonzo XII. of Asturias elected King of Spain.	
Riots in New Orleans ; 26 persons killed	
Disraeli purchases the controlling interest of the Suez Canal, for £4,000,000	1875
Colorado admitted to the Union	
Elisha Gray patents an invention for transmitting musical sounds	
The death of Guizot	1876
Murad Effendi deposed.....	
Abdul Hamid II	
The Teleharmoniphone by Elisha Gray ...	1876
THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.....	
Queen Victoria, by Parliament, declared " Empress of India.".....	
Abdul Aziz deposed.....	1877
Victoria assumes the title of Empress of India	
Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President.....	
* Telephone, by Elisha Gray and Alex. Graham Bell†....	1878
The Marquis of Lorne, Viceroy of Canada ; accompanied by Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise...	
Pope Leo XIII.	
Humbert I. King of Italy.	1879
† Electric Light, by Thomas Alva Edison.....	
Death of the " Prince Imperial " in Africa	
Death of William Cullen Bryant	1880
Expulsion of the Jesuits from France.....	

* Professor Elisha Gray of Chicago patented an invention for transmitting musical sounds telegraphically, July 27th, 1875. Feb. 14th, 1876, he filed a specification for an "invention to transmit tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit and to reproduce them so that actual conversations can be carried on at long distances apart."

† In 1876, Feb. 14th (the same day), Professor Alexander Graham Bell, of Salem, Massachusetts, "invented a certain new and useful improvement in telegraphy—Telephone. In 1875 he had patented (April 6th) an apparatus for transmitting two or more telegraphic signals simultaneously along a single wire"—multiple telegraphy.

‡ Edison's patent is dated Wednesday, Oct. 23rd, 1878, on the face of which is the following : "Method of and means for developing electric currents and lighting by Electricity."

A.D.

Assassination of {	Alexander II. of Russia	
	President Garfield.....	
Death of {	Thomas Carlyle.....	
	Benjamin D'Israeli " Lord Beaconsfield ".....	1881
	Alexander III. of Russia.....	
	General James Abram Garfield, twentieth President	
	General Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first President	
	Bombardment of Alexandria by England.....	
	Assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas	
	Henry Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin.....	
	{ Henry Wadsworth Longfellow *	
	Doctor Ryerson.....	
Death of {	Doctor Darwin	1882
	Ralph Waldo Emerson *	
	General Garibaldi, "the Liberator" at Caprera	
	The Royal Canadian Society instituted, Marquis of Lorne,	
	its founder and patron.....	
	Cetewayo restored as King of the Zulus.....	

It will be observed by those who examine the foregoing facts, that their order of registration does not represent them in the rôle of cause and effect. A close attention to the construction of the years of the Chart and the meaning of the symbols, will give all the necessary light that this apparent peculiarity need require. It may not be amiss, however, to state that the circumstances of history have been arranged thus: the fact or facts belonging to the first compartment of the year (represented by the square, half square and cross) are first mentioned; those of the second compartment, next; and so on in numerical order for any year under consideration: then follows the remarkable event, having

* At the literary reception given Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe on the celebration of her seventieth birthday, by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., among other good things the following may be found in the remarks that fell from the lips of Mr. Houghton: "We have met two or three times, as it were, within the last few years to set up mile-stones in the lives of some of those who are justly esteemed as the creators of American literature. On this occasion one thought oppresses us all. Two of the most eminent, whose grace and benignity cheered and exalted our former gatherings, are with us in bodily presence no more. The voice of our beloved Longfellow is hushed, but the cadence of his sweet songs will vibrate in our memories while life lasts. We shall never look again upon the benign countenance of our revered Emerson, but his precepts are written, as with the point of a diamond, upon our hearts."

no reference to any one compartment more than another, and generally found written in capitals.

It will also be noticed, that some of the facts are not marked upon the Chart ; as, for instance, where several battles or other circumstances belong to the one compartment of the same date. They, nevertheless, have been written in the key opposite where they belong, so that they may be remembered by association, a faculty most worthy of cultivation.



PERIODS AND EPOCHS

OF

HISTORY.

* The PERIOD of a history includes the whole time of its existence as recognized by historians, from beginning to ending, or up to the present; and the great facts that are known to have occurred after stated intervals, noted for their special importance in reference to the particular history under consideration, are called EPOCHS.

In the following pages a very brief synopsis of the history mentioned will be succeeded by a tabular arrangement of its Periods and Epochs specially adapted to the foregoing, during the examination of which it is well to have the Charts of Time and Place suspended where the eye can at any moment utilize them.

A careful study of these, as represented upon the Chart of Time, will familiarize the mind with facts in their proper order as they happened, each bearing its date and the country to which it belongs, through the respective faculties of LOCALIZATION and RECOGNITION OF COLOR.

The "two eyes of history" are thus concertingly brought into requisition, one acting upon the map of place, "GEOGRAPHY," while the other with equal advantage is occupied with the more accurate map of time, "CHRONOLOGY."

Exercises regularly and prudently conducted by a good and careful instructor will prove not only attractive but of great value to pupils of all ages; causing the periods, epochs and events of history to be intelligibly symbolized and indelibly fixed upon the tablet of the memory.

Contemporaneous circumstances not marked on the Chart can of course, be recognized; and, by association, their remembrance is encouraged and secured.

* The portions of time between the Epochs are also very properly called Periods.

THE UNIVERSE.

THE WORLD is not a matter of conjecture, but an incontrovertible fact that unmistakably impresses itself upon the senses of the human family. When it was brought into being cannot be exactly indicated, any more than can be satisfactorily answered the thousand and one questions which thinking men are apt to put concerning it.

The subject is one, however, that may be profitably pondered by our wisest philosophers to the disadvantage of none. In this we think Deity, the God of the Universe, its Maker, can be recognized ; more especially if we consider and remember that His existence is not less a truth than that of His works.

AGES of AGES have passed away since the Creation, and while no one has revealed to us its date, many have professed so to do, not even neglecting to include the months, or parts of an additional year (see pages 44, 45, 46 and 47), and have left us in possession of figures which are the more curious as our knowledge of the earth and its surroundings increases.

The period of the existence of the world extends from the Creation, B. C. 4004 according to the Holy Bible, to the present, A.D. 1882 ; during which there were many epochs (see page 11), the most important being the Creation, the Deluge, the Nativity of Christ, etc., etc., which may be TABULATED THUS :

		B.C.	A.M.
THE WORLD.	{ EPOCH 1ST, THE CREATION	4004.	1
	“ 2ND, “ DELUGE	2348.	1656
	“ 3RD, BIRTH OF CHRIST	A.D. 4004	
	“ 4TH, THE PRESENT	1882.	5886

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE WORLD FROM THE CREATION TO DATE IS, THEREFORE, $4004 + 1882 = 5886$ YEARS.

 ROMAN HISTORY.

Begins at the founding of the City of Rome by Romulus, B.C. 753, and extends to the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks under Mahomet II., A.D. 1453.

Romulus (its founder) and Remus are said by the poets to have been twin brothers, children of Rhea Silvia, a vestal virgin, and the grandsons of Numitor, fifteenth king of Alba in the direct

line from Æneas, whose son Ascanius founded Alba Longa, B.C. 1152.

The regal line continued during the reigns of seven kings, of whom Romulus was the first and Tarquinius Superbus the last.

Royalty was abolished, B.C. 509, and an aristocratic Commonwealth substituted, over which Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus were chosen the first consuls.

During the early part of the fourth century, B. C. 390, Rome was invaded by the Gauls and burnt to the ground. They were, however, ultimately defeated by Camillus and with Brennus, their leader, driven from the country.

"Steel" and not "Gold" was that which ransomed their nation; for the successful accomplishment of which Camillus, who had been appointed dictator, was honored as the FATHER and SECOND FOUNDER of Rome.

Lucius Sextus, B.C. 367, was chosen the first Plebeian consul.

The first Punic war, of which there were three, began, B.C. 264, from which time to the destruction of Carthage, B.C. 146, hostilities were conducted with various successes. Civil wars followed, but in spite of them Rome apparently prospered.

The first Triumvirate, composed of Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus, came into existence, B.C. 60.

After various changes, Julius Cæsar was appointed DICTATOR, but being assassinated in the Senate Chamber, B.C. 44, his mantle fell upon his nephew, Octavius, who, after many contentions, became master of the Commonwealth at the battle of Actium, B.C. 31; four years after which, B.C. 27, the Roman Empire was established, and the name of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR conferred upon him by the SENATE OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE.

There were twelve Cæsars, of whom Julius was the first, and Domitian the last; the succeeding rulers being more generally known as "Emperors." The seat of Government was removed from Rome to Byzantium by Constantine "The Great," A.D. 330, and in honor of him named Constantinople.

Theodosius "The Great," the last monarch of the whole Empire, died, A.D. 395, leaving Honorius and Arcadius, his sons, to succeed him; at which time the Empire was divided into the Eastern and Western, Honorius becoming Emperor of the latter and Arcadius of the former.

The invasions of the Goths were continued with more success than during the reign of their father. Their famous leader Alaric, A.D. 410, captured Rome, and entering with his army committed fearful ravages. During six days the city was sacked and thousands were put to the sword in spite of the orders of their General to the contrary.

Rome was again captured and plundered by Genseric, the celebrated king of the Vandals, A.D. 455. He had been invited by the Empress to avenge the murder of her husband, Valentinian III. Eleven days the pillaging continued.

Many monuments spared by Alaric were now destroyed by the Moors and Vandals under Genseric, who having enriched himself returned to Carthage whence he came.

From this time forward the Empire of the West continued a precarious existence until A.D. 476, when it fell; having been conquered by Odoacer, the chief of the Heruli, who assumed the title of "King of Italy." Romulus Augustulus, diminutively named in contradistinction of the Great Augustus, was the last emperor of the West.

The Eastern Empire continued almost another thousand years, and ended with the capture of Constantinople by the Turks under Mahomed II. during the reign of Constantine (Palæologus) XII., who died acting nobly and heroically in its defence, A. D. 1453.

TABULATION.

		B.C.
ROMAN HISTORY.	EPOCH 1. ROME FOUNDED.....	753
	" 2. THE COMMONWEALTH.	509
	" 3. EMPIRE ESTABLISHED.....	27
		A.D.
	" 4. THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT REMOVED TO BYZANTIUM (CONSTANTINOPLE).....	33
	" 5. DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE...	395
	" 6. FALL OF THE WESTERN....	476
	" 7. FALL OF THE EASTERN....	1453

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF ROMAN HISTORY EXTENDS
FROM B.C. 753 TO A.D. 1453 = 2206 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF THE SARACENS.

The Saracens, whose leaders were called Caliphs, were disciples of Mahomet of Arabic origin. They were a brave but cruel race that, when gentler means failed, propagated their religion by the sword.

Their history extends from the Hegira of Mahomet, A.D. 622, to the fall of Bagdad, A.D. 1258. In the eighth century they conquered Spain, having overcome and killed Rodrique, the last of the Gothic monarchs, at the battle of Xeres, A.D. 711 or 712.

In their great battle against the French they were defeated, A.D. 732, at Tours by Charles Martel. Besides the appellation of "the hammerer" being applied to the victor, Europe, by this good fortune, was spared the degradation of compulsory conversion to the faith of Mahomet.

They established the Caliphate of Cordova on the Guadelquiver in Spain, A.D. 756, and the grand Caliphate of Bagdad on the River Tigris in Asia, A.D. 762.

A singularly fanatical sect of Saracens called "Assassins" organized themselves at Almoot, in the northern part of Persia, under their chief, Hassan I., "*The Old Man of the Mountain*," about A.D. 1090. Their young men were secretly trained to treacherously destroy whomsoever they found to be offensive. Malek Shah, Sultan of Turkey, was their first victim, A.D. 1093.

The Saracens were finally conquered by the Mogul Tartars. Bagdad was captured by Hulaku, a descendent of Genghis Khan, A.D. 1258. Al Mostasem, last of the Caliphs, being put to death, the Caliphate was abolished, and a termination of the dominion of their empire was the result. They are now in possession of Arabia, and known as "the wandering Arabs."

TABULATION.

HISTORY OF THE SARACENS.	{			A.D.
		EPOCH 1.	THE HEGIRA.....	622
		" 2.	CALIPHATE OF BAGDAD..	762
		" 3.	KINGDOM OF HASSAN....	1090
		" 4.	CONQUEST OF BAGDAD...	1258

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE HISTORY OF THE
SARACENS EXTENDS FROM A.D. 622 TO
A. D. 1258 = 636 YEARS.

THE TURKS OR MOGUL TARTARS.

Considered by their own historians "descendants of Japhet," are supposed to have derived their origin from the Huns, a wandering race of people that dwelt in Great Tartary. They were originally a tribe of Tartars, but by conquest and incorporation they have become a mixed race.

Their history properly begins at the establishment of the Ottoman Empire and extends to the present time, *i.e.* from A.D. 1299 to A.D. 1882. Having been driven from their own country they divided themselves into small colonies and settled in various localities near the Caspian and Black Seas.

Being hardy and warlike they renounced pastoral life, fortifying small towns and castles, gradually increasing their power by conquest and otherwise, until at the end of the thirteenth century they established what is now known as the Ottoman or Turkish Empire, A.D. 1299, under Osman or Othman I., a descendant of the celebrated Genghis Khan.

Under Mahomet II., they captured Constantinople, and possessed themselves of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 1453. Like the Saracens, whom they subdued, they are Mahometans, but their chiefs are called "Sultans."

The Janissaries, "New Soldiers," were first employed by Amurath I., about A.D. 1330, but carefully organized by Orchan, A.D. 1360. They were originally composed of young men, captives, taken from the districts belonging to the Christians, caused to assume the Mahometan faith and become a body guard, in the place of disbanded Turkish soldiers.

About the middle of the twelfth century, A.D. 1163, during the Crusades, Egypt had been conquered by the Turks and made the home of the Mamelukes.

These grew powerful, and becoming disgusted with the authority of the Turks, rebelled, A.D. 1250, and succeeded in establishing themselves under their own rulers, called Beys, until A. D. 1493, when war broke out, the result of which was the conquest of Syria and Egypt. The Mamelukes having been captured were destroyed in the following manner, A.D. 1517:

Selim, when he thought he had them all assembled, erected a

superb throne on the banks of the Nile, without the gates of Cairo ; and having placed himself thereon, he commanded these unhappy wretches to be brought before him, where they were murdered before his eyes and their bodies thrown into the river, it is said to the number of thirty thousand, hence the propriety of his name, "the Ferocious."

Torman Bey, the last of their princes, was hanged, and the Monarchy of the Mamelukes abolished. Selim, however, permitted their aristocracy to continue, on condition that they paid an annual tribute, were obedient to the Mufti of Constantinople in matters of faith, and inserted the name of the Ottoman Emperor in the prayers and on the coin.

They again grew powerful, and becoming objectionable were massacred A.D. 1811, by Mehemet Ali at Cairo.

Napoleon I. invaded Egypt, and after having possessed himself of the greater portion of it, A.D. 1798, was forced by Great Britain and Ireland to leave the country, when it was restored to Turkey, A.D. 1801.

Mehemet Ali was made hereditary Viceroy of Egypt, A.D. 1841. The direct succession of Viceroyalty was granted, A.D. 1865, by the Porte (Turkish Parliament), two years after which the Viceroy was known as the Khedive, and held his position subject to the Sultan of Turkey.

The Janissaries deposed Mustapha II., A.D. 1703, and substituted his brother, Achmet III., whom they caused to be succeeded by his nephew, Mahomet V., during a rebellion, A.D. 1730, which resulted in a change in the Government by which the Sultan assumed much of the powers of his Viciers, whom by advice of his Council he caused to be frequently changed.

The Janissaries were always an over-officious body of soldiers, often causing revolutions by the destruction of the Sultan. They were consequently suppressed and destroyed, A.D. 1826. Egypt, now belonging to Turkey, has recently been invaded by England, A.D. 1882, in consequence of rebellion threatening her interests in the Suez Canal. Alexandria was effectively bombarded ; and under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley a great victory has just been obtained by the conquest of Tel-el-Kebir and capture of Arabi Pasha, supposed to have been the chief rebel.

TABULATION.

		A.D.
TURKISH HISTORY.	{ EPOCH 1. THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE	1299
	“ 2. CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINOPLE.	1453
	“ 3. DESTRUCTION OF THE MAMELUKES	1517
	“ 4. REVOLUTION OF THE JANISSARIES	1730
	“ 5. MASSACRE OF THE JANISSARIES.	1826
	“ 6. REBELLION IN EGYPT.....	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE HISTORY OF THE
TURKS EXTENDS FROM A.D. 1299 TO A.D. 1882 = 583
YEARS.

 THE BIBLE.

The Holy Bible (from the Greek *βιβλος* a book) contains what are known as the *Sacred writings*, so called from the belief that its various authors were inspired. It is devoted principally to the children of Israel, their descendants and the nations with whom they came in contact during their journeyings through the world.

Biblical history extends from the Creation as described by Moses, B. C. 4004, to the nativity of Christ, or more strictly speaking to the end of the Apocrypha, B.C. 135.

The greater part of the Bible was collected and arranged by Ezra before or about B.C. 450. Malachi, written by the last of the prophets about B.C. 397, and the Apocrypha have since been added, the latter of which is not considered as inspired by either Protestants or Jews. *

Many opinions are registered (see page 44) concerning the exact date of the Creation, and of which it is evident that not one of them is literally true. Nevertheless that given in the Bible, where the book of Genesis tells us of the Creation, as written by Moses in the fifteenth century B.C., and dated 4004, is the one offered in this work.

The grand epochs of the Holy Bible may be summed up in tabular form, as follows :

* “The books not in the Jewish Canon were rejected at the Council of Laodicea about A.D. 366, but were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church at the Council of Trent on 8th April, 1546. Parts of the Apocrypha were admitted to be read as *lessons* by the Church of England by the 6th Article, 1563.” —Haydn’s Dictionary of Dates.

		B.C.
THE PERIOD OF BIBLICAL HISTORY.	{ EPOCH 1. THE CREATION.....	4004
	“ 2. “ DELUGE.....	2348
	“ 3. “ CALL OF ABRAHAM.....	1921
	“ 4. “ EXODUS.....	1491
	“ 5. ACCESSION OF SAUL (Mo- NARCHY).....	1095
	“ 6. REVOLT OF THE TEN TRIBES.	975
	“ 7. THE FALL OF THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, “ASSYRIAN CAPTIVITY”.....	721
	“ 8. THE FALL OF JUDAH AND BENJAMIN, “BABYLO- NIAN CAPTIVITY ”	587
	“ 9. THE SEPTUAGINT	277
	“ 10. END OF THE APOCRYPHA.....	135

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF BIBLICAL HISTORY FROM THE CREATION, B.C. 4004, TO THE END OF THE APOCRYPHA, B.C. 135 = 3869 YEARS. IF, HOWEVER, TO THE NATIVITY OF CHRIST (VULGAR ERA] BE RECKONED IT WILL CONSIST OF 4004 YEARS.

THE CHURCH,

By which is meant the Christian Church, in its history includes that of the Crusades. It is known also as Ecclesiastical history and extends from the Nativity of Christ to the present time, a period of almost nineteen centuries.

During the early part of Ecclesiastical history persecutions were many and severe. Of these, however, only ten are specially mentioned and located upon the Chart of Time.

A.D. 312 Christianity triumphed, no doubt in consequence of Constantine I. “The Great” having become a Christian. The Church now organized, and Christian leaders assembled in general councils to arrange the differences that were ever springing up amongst them.

Of these General or Œcumenical Councils that of Nice, A.D. 325, was the first, over which Constantine himself presided, and the great Council of A.D. 1879, over which His Holiness “Pio Nino” presided, was the last; known in history as XXI, at

which the dogma of Infallibility was proclaimed, A.D. 1870, and admitted by all "the faithful" of the Roman Catholic Church.

From the time of the Council of Nice the Church prospered and the power of its Pontiffs increased both spiritually and temporally, so that in the eighth century, A.D. 755, the Pope was invested by Pepin "le bref" with temporal power or sovereignty.

This was afterwards recognized by Charlemagne, who enforced payment of the tithes for the benefit of the bishops, clergy, churches, schools and the poor.

In the latter part of the ninth century, about A.D. 880, the Greek and Latin Churches separated. The schism, however, became more complete in the eleventh century, A.D. 1053, when the Patriarch of Constantinople was actually excommunicated.*

Soon after this event, A.D. 1059, began the war of Investiture, which sprang up between the Popes and Temporal Sovereigns; the former claiming the right of nominating Bishops and Abbots and of investing them with the cross and ring, the latter denying and absolutely refusing to accede to it. This struggle came to an end in the following century, A.D. 1123, being settled in the ninth Œcumenical (first Lateran) Council.

THE CRUSADES were holy wars undertaken by the Christian world in order to obtain possession of the Saviour's tomb, which was being desecrated by the Seljukian Turks.

Stimulated by Peter the hermit," A council was called at Clermont, A.D. 1095, in consequence of which a large miscellaneous army of inexperienced Christians, filled with enthusiasm, set out on their journey as soldiers, each bearing a red cross upon the right shoulder, hence the name.

The crusades were eight (or more) in number, and were the cause of the loss of over 2,000,000 people, not to mention the destruction of property which must have been immense! The first crusade began A.D. 1096; the last was in A.D. 1270.

A Division known as "The Great Schism" occurred again, A. D. 1378, during which the authority of the Pontiffs was considerably lowered from the fact that two, three, or more claimed the position of the Pope at the same time.

* "In consequence of some slight differences in their respective creeds, the followers of the eastern and western churches hated each other more cordially than either did the infidels. During the Crusades, the Greek emperors frequently betrayed the Latin adventurers, and the latter, in their turn, looked on the Greeks with equal contempt and detestation."

—Pinnock's Goldsmith's Greece, page 404.

This schism came to an end, about A. D. 1429, after having lasted over fifty years.

The Reformation is the next great division in the Church. It began A.D. 1517 under the influence of Martin Luther, an Augustin friar and professor in the University of Wittenberg, who denounced the abuses committed by the Dominicans.

In the year A.D. 1534 Ignatius, better known as St. Ignatius de Loyola, encouraged a few noble-minded young friends to assemble themselves together, where, upon a certain occasion, they vowed to promote the service of God by seeking the salvation of souls. Having afterwards repaired to Rome they were, A.D. 1540, organized into a religious order.

The Pope issued a bull in their favor and named them **THE SOCIETY OF JESUS**, which is at present generally known as "The Order of the Jesuits."

They do all in their power to check the efforts of the Reformation, and have from time to time been expelled from almost every country in Christendom. St. Francis Xavier, one of the first companions of Ignatius, visited India immediately after their organization, where he preached the gospel, A.D. 1542; he next visited Japan and baptized great numbers during the brief period of his mission which lasted ten years. He died, A.D. 1552.

Henry VIII., king of England, threw off his allegiance to the Supreme Pontiff and declared himself "Head of the English Church," A.D. 1534, from which time the Sovereign of England has been considered such by the Episcopalians, now known as "the Established Church of England."

Since the Reformation many misfortunes have been alternately brought upon Catholics and Protestants, causing martyrdom and bloodshed that would not have taken place had the spirit of unity been more complete.

It would perhaps hardly be too much to say the "mortification" or downfall of the one was the uprising or glory of the other, and vice versa. We pass over the various massacres and wars resulting from religious bigotry and notice a new power rising in the history of the Church, which, though at present is in its infancy, is soon to become a great one should it progress as it has begun.

The Young Men's Christian Association, which is here alluded to, was established or rather organized A.D. 1844 by George

Williams in London, England ; who, with a few others as did Loyola three hundred years before, consecrated himself to the services of God.

The twenty-first Œcumenical Council, already referred to, was a grand epoch in the Roman Catholic Church, since which to the present, A.D. 1882, she continues, as do also the various denominational Protestant bodies, in the paths pointing to the best and most hopeful results as considered by their respective councils.

TABULATION.

		A.D
ECCLESIAS- TICAL HISTORY.	{ EPOCH 1. THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.....	1
	“ 2. “ TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY..	312
	“ 3. “ TEMPORAL POWER.....	755
	“ 4. “ SCHISM OF THE EAST.....	1053
	“ 5. “ WAR OF INVESTITURE....	1059
	“ 6. “ FIRST CRUSADE.....	1096
	“ 7. “ LAST CRUSADE.....	1270
	“ 8. “ GREAT SCHISM.....	1378
	“ 9. “ REFORMATION.....	1517
	“ 10. “ ORDER OF THE JESUITS	1540
	“ 11. “ CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION...	1844
	“ 12. “ TWENTY-FIRST COUNCIL...	1869
	“ 13. “ PRESENT DATE.....	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF CHURCH HISTORY EXTENDS FROM THE NATIVITY OF CHRIST, A.D., TO A.D. 1882 = 1882 YEARS.

GRECIAN HISTORY, B.C.

Ancient Grecian History deservedly holds a distinguished place amongst the archives of the nations. Greece was called Hellas, and its inhabitants Hellenes. Other appellations have been given by the historians and poets, such as Pelasgi, Danai, Argivi, Achivi, etc.

The Greeks are said to have descended from Javan, fourth son of Japhet. Their history extends from the founding of Sicyon,

B.C. 2089, to their subjugation by the Romans, B.C. 146, when Greece became a Roman province.

The Greeks were renowned for genius, patriotism and learning. Their civilization has produced many examples of heroes in every way worthy of the admiration of posterity.

The more prominent of these, and somewhat allied to the Gods, were Pelops, colonizer and founder of the Peloponnesus B. C. 1321 ; Jason, commander of the Argonautic expedition, B. C. 1263 ; Hercules, etc., etc. The Olympic games were originally established by the Idæi Dactyli, B.C. 1453.

The Trojan war, B.C. 1194, was the theme of Homer's great work "the Iliad," of which Ulysses is the hero.

Homer flourished about B.C. 984, a period nearly midway between the invasion of Troy and the victory of Coræbus at the Olympic games, B.C. 776, from which period commences the Olympiads, a method of counting time by the Greeks. Homer is up to the present time without a rival in epic poetry, being ever since his great work considered as "THE FATHER OF SONG."

The important epochs of Grecian history during its authentic period begin at the first Olympiad, B.C. 776, and may be named in order as follows: the Persian invasion, B.C. 495 ; the "retreat of the ten thousand" under Xenophon, B.C. 400 ; the invasion and conquest of Persia ; the establishment of the Macedonian Empire, B.C. 331, by Alexander "the Great;" the fall and division of that empire at his death, B.C. 323, about eight years after its having been established.

Misfortune now appeared among the Greeks, and in consequence of treachery and civil war they fell an easy prey to the Romans, by whom they were conquered, B.C. 146, and the land became a Roman province.

Grecian history is divided into Fabulous and Authentic.

TABULATION.

		B.C.
FABULOUS HISTORY OF GREECE.	1. SICYON FOUNDED BY ÆGIALUS.	2089
	" 2. OLYMPIC GAMES ESTABLISHED..	1453
	" 3. THE ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION.	1263
	" 4. THE TROJAN WAR.....	1194
	" 5. THE TIME OF HOMER [ABOUT]	984
	" 6. THE VICTORY OF COREBUS, (1ST OLYMPIAD)	776

		B.C.
AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF GREECE.	THE FIRST OLYMPIAD.....	776
	EPOCH 7. THE PERSIAN INVASION.....	496
	“ 8. RETREAT OF THE THOUSAND GREEKS UNDER XENOPHON...	400
	“ 9. CONQUEST OF PERSIA BY ALEX- ANDER.....	331
	“ 10. CONQUEST OF GREECE BY THE ROMANS.....	146

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF ANCIENT GRECIAN HIS-
TORY EXTENDS FROM B.C. 2089 TO B.C. 146=1943 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

Is one of the most important, interesting and instructive that is narrated in the records of the past. If we recognise its occupation by the ancient Britons, the Welsh of to-day, over whom Cæsar effected a quasi conquest, it extends from the invasion of that renowned Roman General, B. C. 55, to the present time, A D. 1882.

From the lowest state of barbarism and poverty England arose gradually, until now in wealth, power and splendor she stands recognized one of the chiefs among the nations of the earth.

In the arts of peace, commerce and war she is second to none. Her flag is of a thousand years, and ever ready to unfurl to the breeze where oppression is known to cause an invocation to the Goddess of Liberty.

It is the proud boast of the subjects of the Great British Empire of to-day, in regard to its extent, to exclaim “The sun never sits upon it.” The first epoch of English history was its invasion (already mentioned) by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55.

In the first century of the Christian era, A.D. 85, during the reign of Domitian, Britain became a Roman province, and after having remained under the government of the Emperors nearly four centuries its inhabitants looked upon the Romans as benefactors rather than conquerors.

In consequence of the invasion of Rome by the Goths and Vandals during the early part of the fifth century, the legions were withdrawn, and with them many of the British youth, leaving the country an easy prey to the northern hordes of barbarians ever ready to pounce down upon it.

To counteract this the Romans were appealed to for assistance, but in vain. They then called in the Saxons, a people already awaiting an opportunity to invade the country, who, therefore, gladly came forward and rendered the assistance, after which they determined to acquire the island for themselves—hence the Saxon invasion, which resulted in the expulsion of the ancient Britons; they being driven west and south into Cumberland, Wales and Cornwall, while not a few left the shores of England and settled in Brittany, on the west coast of France.

The Heptarchy (some say Octarchy) were established during the fifth and sixth centuries, the first of which was Kent, A.D. 455, under Henghist, and the last Mercia, A.D. 586, under Crida.

These seven petty kingdoms recognized one of their Kings as superior to all the rest, on whom the title of Britwalda was bestowed.

Avarice and ambition were generally present and stimulated strife and cunning, which from various causes permanently attached them all to one ruler; so that, A.D. 827, they were united under Egbert, and in 829 generally known and proclaimed by the Wittenagemot Council to be the inhabitants of the land of Eng or "England."

Already as early as A.D. 787 the Danes had invaded their country, and in this, the ninth century, they became more combative than ever, especially during the reigns of the first kings.

They were, however, finally defeated by Alfred, under whom the navy of England, A.D. 897, gained a great victory, giving Britain prestige on the ocean which she has ever since had the good fortune to retain.

The early part of the eleventh century acknowledged Danish kings upon the throne of England, the first of whom was Canute the Great, whose reign began, A.D. 1017, in common with that of Edmund Ironsides.

Harold I. and Hardicanute succeeded; the latter of whom was the last Danish king, and whose reign was followed by that of Edward "the Confessor."

England was invaded by William of Normandy, A.D. 1066, and subjected to him after the battle of Hastings, at which the successor to "the Confessor," Harold II., son of Earl Godwin, was slain.

This established the NORMAN FAMILY, of which William "the Conqueror" was the first and Stephen of Blois the last.

They were followed by "*the Tudors*," A.D. 1154, of which Henry II., son of Maud, was the first, and Richard III. the last. Richard was killed at the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1485, and succeeded by Henry VII. It was during the reign of the Plantagenets, A.D. 1215, that the Magna Charta was drawn up and signed in favor of the bishops, barons and the common people.

During the latter part of the reign of the Plantagenets, A.D. 1455, civil war broke out and continued for thirty years. It was known as the "War of the Roses," and was a struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York. At its termination Henry VII., first of the Tudors, came to the throne, and in consequence of his marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., of York, the houses of Lancaster and York were united in their succession.

The Tudors came into power A.D. 1485, and reigned until 1603. It was during the occupation of the throne by this family that the Reformation, A.D. 1517, broke out; and that the Spanish Armada attempted to invade England, but was defeated in the time of Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.

The Stuarts, whose reign began in Scotland, A.D. 1371, came heirs to the throne of England, A.D. 1603, when James V. of Scotland succeeded Elizabeth. They governed until A.D. 1714, at which time George I., of the house of Brunswick, came to the throne. It was during the reign of the Stuarts that the Commonwealth existed.

After the beheading of Charles I., A.D. 1649, the royal family was expelled, and A.D. 1653 the sovereignty was in the name of the Commonwealth, with Oliver Cromwell as the acknowledged head. The restoration followed A.D. 1660.

Throughout the seventeenth century civil strifes, engendered by religious differences, were carried on much to the detriment of the country. The great revolution of A.D. 1688 resulted in the expulsion of James II. and a complete change of the Ecclesiastical relations in regard to the throne of England.

In consequence of the Protestant ascendancy the house of Brunswick was declared the legal heir to that of the Stuarts and, A.D. 1714, after the death of Queen Anne, George I. of Hanover advanced and became the King.

During the reign of George III., the American Colonies rebelled, A.D. 1775, and in the following year declared their independence of Great Britain, since which time they have become a great nation, and are known as the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

If we except this unfortunate loss, which has been somewhat repaired by acquisitions in India, Great Britain has, up to the present time, been progressive, and to-day is apparently in a good prosperous and happy condition under the reign of our noble, worthy and illustrious Queen Victoria, whose line of ancestry can readily be traced back to Rollo of Normandy.

* To protect her "finances and traffic" in the great Suez Canal, of which the controlling interest was acquired through the statesmanship of Disraeli, A.D. 1875, England has this year, A.D. 1882, invaded Egypt and suppressed the rebellion in that country.

Under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley she despatched one of the finest and best-equipped armies ever organized; and being well supported by her fleet in the Mediterranean, won the famous battle of Tel-el-Kebir whereby the backbone of the uprising was broken, and its chief, Arabi Pasha, taken prisoner.

TABULATION.		B.C.
THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.	{ EPOCH 1. INVASION OF BRITAIN BY CÆSAR...	55
	" 2. BRITAIN A ROMAN PROVINCE.....	A.D. 85
	" 3. THE SAXON INVASION.....	449
	" 4. KENT FOUNDED.	455
	" 5. THE HEPTARCHY COMPLETE.....	586
	" 6. UNION OF THE HEPTARCHY.....	827
	" 7. THE NORMAN FAMILY (CONQUEST.)	1066
	" 8. " PLANTAGENETS.....	1154
	" 9. " TUDORS.....	1485
	" 10. " STUARTS	1603
	" 11. " BRUNSWICKS.....	1714
	" 12. " INVASION OF EGYPT.....	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM
B.C. 55 TO DATE, A.D. 1882,=1937 YEARS.

THE KHEDIVE'S MANIFESTO.

* "ALEXANDRIA, SEPTEMBER 23.—The Khedive has issued a manifesto declaring that England has great interests in Egypt, regarding finances and traffic through the Suez Canal. For the protection of these interests she was compelled to interfere.** The Khedive announces that he has authorized Wolseley to represent him in restoring order and punishing rebels."

THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND

Properly begins when the Picts were conquered and united to the Scots under Kenneth II., "MacAlpine," A.D. 843, and extends to the present time.

Fergus I., it is said, was King of the Caledonians, B.C. 330, one year after the foundation of the great but short-lived Macedonian monarchy by Alexander. Little is known of them, however, except that they were of Celtic origin, and made frequent incursions upon their more southern neighbors, the Britons, whom they pillaged whenever occasion offered.

The Scuths (Scots from Ireland) invaded and drove the ancient inhabitants, the Caledonians and Picts, up into the northern hills about A.D. 306, since which the country has been called SCOTIA. Fergus II., about A.D. 404, unsuccessfully endeavored to form a general union and re-establish the Caledonian monarchy.

In their raids upon the south they acted in concert, and were undoubtedly the cause of the Saxon invasion, which resulted in the expulsion of the ancient Britons, and the establishing of the Heptarchy.

A civil war broke out, about A.D. 838, and, A.D. 843, terminated in favor of Kenneth McAlpine, King of the Scots. Wrad, the King of the Picts, having been killed in battle, Kenneth united them by subjugation, marriage or otherwise, and became the first King of all Scotland; since which it has generally been known as such, and ruled by one monarch.

Other accounts have been written, but Scottish history is more or less contradictory down to the time of Malcolm III., "Canmore," who came to the throne, about A.D. 1055, and who was contemporary with William the Conqueror of England.

If we pass over a few reigns and descend to Alexander III., we find that Margaret, "the Maid of Norway," his granddaughter, was recognized as the Scottish Queen on his demise, which occurred A.D. 1286.

She was betrothed to the first Prince of Wales, but on her way to Scotland sickened and died a few days after having been brought on shore at Orkney.

An interregnum of two years followed, after which, A.D. 1292, John Baliol, by the influence and choice of Edward I. of England, succeeded. During the last decade of this century Sir William

Wallace stood forth the most prominent hero and defender of Scottish liberty.

Robert Bruce came to the throne, A.D. 1306, where he proved himself a wise and brave king, worthy of the confidence placed in him. At the battle of Bannockburn, A.D. 1314, he succeeded in making England not only respect, but even fear Scotland.

He afterwards became the grand-father of the Stuart race of kings through the marriage of his daughter, Princess Marjory, to Walter Stuart. Thus originated that family, the first of whom came to the throne A.D. 1371.

During the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries five of the James ruled in succession. The unfortunate but beautiful Mary, "Queen of the Scots," succeeded her father when an infant of only eight days.

Her life, an eventful one, was taken from her on the scaffold, A.D. 1587, twenty years previous to which her son James VI. ascended the Scottish throne. At the death of Elizabeth, he, being the heir, succeeded her, and became King of both countries, England and Scotland, A.D. 1603.

This is a marked epoch in Scottish history which, after a century resulted in parliamentary union. It was during the reign of the Stuarts that the great Commonwealth of England was established, with Oliver Cromwell as Protector.

The Stuart line was restored, A.D. 1660 and in 1707 the Parliament of Scotland was united with that of England, since which the two nations are known as "Great Britain," and their histories as "British History."

TABULATION.

HISTORY. OF SCOTLAND.	{	EPOCH	1. UNION OF THE PICTS AND SCOTS..	A.D.
				843
				" 2. MALCOLM CANMORE..... 1055
				" 3. THE MAID OF NORWAY..... 1286
				" 4. INTERREGNUM..... 1290
				" 5. ACCESSION OF THE STUARTS..... 1371
				" 6. SUCCESSION TO ENGLAND..... 1603
				" 7. PARLIAMENTARY UNION..... 1707
				" 8. DATE..... 1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND EXTENDS FROM A.D. 843, TO A.D. 1882=1039 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE,

One of the four great Monarchies of antiquity, extends from the time of Cyrus "The Great," B.C. 559, to the reign of Darius III., "Codomanus," when Persia was conquered by Alexander "The Great" B.C. 331.

Before the time of Cyrus I., the elder, who became the king, B.C. 559, Persian history is obscure and unreliable. He (Cyrus) was succeeded by his son, Cambysses, who invaded and conquered Egypt, B.C. 525, in the reign of Darius Hystaspes.

The first great invasion of Greece by the Persians occurred, B.C. 496. It, like the second under Xerxes, B.C. 481, proved a disastrous undertaking.

During a Persian Civil war between Artaxerxes, "Memnon" and Cyrus II, the Younger, the latter was killed at the battle of Cunaxa, B.C. 401; after which, Xenophon, the Historian, distinguished himself by conducting the famous retreat of the ten thousand Greeks back to their native country, a distance of more than three thousand miles, in two hundred and fifteen days, B.C. 400.

The Great Macedonian Empire was founded by Alexander, son of Philip of Macedon, afterwards named "The Great." At his death, B.C. 323, the Macedonian Monarchy, after a duration of but nearly eight years, fell to pieces and was divided amongst his Generals.

Seleucius Nicator received Babylon and after a few successful struggles, established the Seleucidæ upon the throne of Persia.

Darius Codamanus, treacherously murdered by Bessus, B.C. 331, was the last of the great Persian Monarchs.

TABULATION.		B.C.
THE HISTORY OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.	{ EPOCH 1. CYRUS I. BECOMES KING.....	559
	" 2. CONQUEST OF BABYLON.....	536
	" 3. CONQUEST OF EGYPT.....	525
	" 4. FIRST PERSIAN INVASION...	496
	" 5. THE RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND GREEKS.....	400
	" 6. THE CONQUEST OF PERSIA BY ALEXANDER.....	331

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE
EXTENDS FROM B.C. 559 TO B.C. 331 = 228 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE

Is contemporaneous with that of England. The country anciently called Gaul, inhabited originally by Celts from Asia, was invaded by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 58, and subsequently subdued by that renowned General.

About A.D. 240, the Franks began to settle there; and finally, A.D. 419, established a kingdom under Pharamond, from which time to the present they have been progressive and are now recognized a great Nation in regard to civilization and general importance.

Pharamond's Dynasty was known as the **MEROVINGIAN** and was succeeded, A.D. 752, by the **CARLOVINGIAN**. Charlemagne, after whom it was named and who became sole heir to the throne of France upon the death of his brother Carloman, A.D. 771, was crowned the **EMPEROR OF THE WEST**, A.D. 800, by the Pope.

The Carlovingian Dynasty was succeeded by the **CAPETIAN**, established by Hugh Capet, A.D. 987. From this time forward, England and France were constantly at war with alternately varying success.

Philip VI., first of the Valois branch of the Capetians, came to the throne, A.D. 1328. At the treaty of Troyes, A.D. 1420, Henry V. of England was acknowledged heir to the throne of France; but at the Siege of Orleans, A.D. 1428, relief came from an unexpected quarter and misfortune was routed by a simple country maiden, who fearlessly crowned Charles VII., A.D. 1429, with her own hands at Rheims—for which act of bravery Jean d'Arc received the title of "The Maid of Orleans." This faithful and devoted heroine two years after was burned at Rouen!!

Louis XII, Duke of Orleans, ascended the throne, A.D. 1498, and established the Orleans branch of the Capetian Dynasty. Hence-forth France and England had Colonies in America which served to cause additional strife. A revolution broke out, A.D. 1789, which in consequence of its severity and persistence, is known in history as "The Great French Revolution."

The House of Bourbon, which began with Henry IV., A.D. 1589, was decreed to perpetual banishment, A.D. 1792, and a Republican form of government proclaimed by the National assembly.

France, A.D. 1804, was proclaimed an Empire by the first Napoleon, with himself as the Emperor. After many severe strug-

gles with the leading powers of the world, misfortune dethroned him ; even a second time, and left him ultimately to die an exile on the island of St. Helena. The Bourbons, A.D. 1814, were restored.

In 1848 a second Republic was proclaimed which, A.D. 1852, was followed by a second Empire under Napoleon III, and which was succeeded, A.D. 1871, by a third Republic with M. Thiers as President. Napoleon III. having died, A.D. 1873, and his son, the Prince Imperial, having been unfortunately killed in Africa, A.D. 1879, France is likely for some time to remain as she is at present, A.D. 1882, a REPUBLIC.

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE.	TABULATION.		B.C
	Epoch 1.	INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR....	58
			A.D.
	"	2. THE KINGDOM OF THE FRANKS.	419
	"	3. CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY.....	752
	"	4. THE CAPETIAN "	987
	"	5. VALOIS BRANCH OF CAPETIANS	1328
	"	6. ORLEANS BRANCH "	1498
	"	7. BOURBON BRANCH "	1589
	"	8. THE FIRST REPUBLIC.....	1792
	"	9. " FIRST EMPIRE, NAPOLEON	1804
	"	10. " RESTORATION OF THE BOUR- BONS. (EXPELLED 1792)..	1814
	"	11. " SECOND REPUBLIC.....	1848
	"	12. " SECOND EMPIRE.....	1852
	"	13. " THIRD REPUBLIC.....	1871
	"	14. " PRESENT TIME.....	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE HISTORY OF FRANCE
FROM B.C. 58 to A.D. 1882=1940 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF IRELAND.

Obscure and mythical literature has not made an exception of this beautiful island.

Milesius is said to have established himself upon the Irish throne, about B.C. 1300, and to have left after him a long line of kings of whom he is the ancestral head.

In the fifth century of the Christian Era, A.D. 431, Palladius was appointed by the pope to introduce Christianity, but soon

after, in consequence of his death, Saint Patrick received instructions to succeed him as the papal envoy, to continue the good work.

Saint Patrick, a Christian missionary, arrived A.D. 432, and succeeded so well in his work that he was honored with the title of "PATRON SAINT" of Ireland. From this Epoch Irish history is reliable and interesting; and it introduces the period when Ireland became the great seat of learning for European nations.

We, therefore, consider the arrival of Saint Patrick as the commencement of authentic history. The Danes made their first invasion of the Island, A.D. 794, and continued their incursions with varying successes until finally defeated by Brian Boru on the Plains of Clontarf, A.D. 1014. They were expelled from the country by the successors of Brian, who was himself assassinated after the battle, while on his knees before the crucifix, by a foul blow from the sword of Brodar, a Viking, that cleft him asunder.

During the twelfth century, in consequence of civil dissensions and war among the native Kings, Henry II. succeeded in completely subjugating the people, A.D. 1172. By treaty he caused the Kings of England to be proclaimed "LORDS OF IRELAND FOREVER."

We might now conclude that Irish history coalesced with that of England, and became inseparably amalgamated with it, but such was not the case. In the fifteenth century their parliament was subjected to the surveillance of England by what is known as "Poyning's Act;" and, in order to form a closer union, Henry VIII., in the following century, A.D. 1542, was declared by himself and his parliament "KING" instead of "LORD" of Ireland.

Subsequently many wrongs are said to have been perpetrated upon the Irish, and they are known to have suffered much at the hands of their BIG ENGLISH BROTHER. Whether they are not able to find the causes of much of which they complain amongst themselves, is a subject worthy of consideration.

Oliver Cromwell of the Commonwealth made a cruel war upon the country, and upon one occasion, having captured Drogheda, A.D. 1649, put the Governor and whole garrison to the sword. A rebellion broke out, A.D. 1798, which cost dearly in human life; three years after which, A.D. 1801, their Parliament was united with that of England.

The Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed, A.D. 1829, princi-

pally through the efforts of Daniel O'Connell. "Home Rule" is now the prominent cause of excitement.

Unfortunately demigogues, dynamite and the assassin are doing their work, causing the commission of rapine and murder that must not be tolerated by any nation having the least respect for itself.

Nevertheless it cannot be denied that some of the most illustrious men produced by the nations of the world have been Irishmen, and little need be the wonder if such a people, with a country well watered, possessing good harbors, navigable lakes, etc., all within twenty leagues of ocean communication, and with intellect second to none, would wish to control their own affairs.

TABULATION.

		A.D.
THE HISTORY OF IRELAND.	{ EPOCH 1. ST. PATRICK'S ARRIVAL IN IRELAND.	432
	" 2. INVASION OF THE DANES.....	794
	" 3. BATTLE OF CLONTARF.....	1014
	" 4. CONQUEST OF IRELAND.....	1172
	" 5. HENRY VIII. DECLARED KING.....	1542
	" 6. THE IRISH REBELLION.....	1798
	" 7. CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.....	1829
	" 8. HOME RULE EXCITEMENT.....	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF AUTHENTIC IRISH HISTORY
EXTENDS FROM A.D. 432 TO A.D. 1882=1450 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF EGYPT, B.C.

Extends from very great antiquity, B.C. 2412, to the conquest of the country by the Romans under Cæsar Augustus, B.C. 30.

Mizraim, Son of Ham, also called Menes, was the founder of the Egyptian Monarchy, to which event the following dates, B.C. 5400, 3900, 2412, 2334 and 2188, have been assigned.

The dynasty of Menes was succeeded by that of the Shepherd kings, whose expulsion occurred B.C. 1899; the Hyksos dynasty (Shepherd kings) were, in turn, succeeded by the Pharaohs, which dynasty continued to the conquest of Egypt by Cambysses B.C. 525.

After the death of Alexander, the Egyptian portion of the great Macedonian Empire was governed by the Ptolemies, *i. e.* from B.C. 323 to the time of its becoming a Roman Province, B.C. 30.

Egypt was conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 640, and now belongs to Turkey. The highest official, called the Khedive, is subject to the Sultan. At the present time, A.D. 1882, England is invading the country, and a general war cloud is suspended over Europe, in consequence of a rebellion endangering her interests in the Suez Canal.

TABULATION.

		B.C.
ANCIENT HISTORY OF EGYPT.	POUCH 1. THE EGYPTIAN MONARCHY.....	2412
	“ 2. THE HYKSOS DYNASTY.....	2159
	“ 3. THE PHARAOHS.....	1899
	“ 4. CONQUEST OF EGYPT BY CAMBYSES.	525
	“ 5. THE PTOLEMIES.....	323
	“ 6. EGYPT, A ROMAN PROVINCE.....	30

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN HISTORY EXTENDS FROM B.C. 2412 TO B.C. 30=2382 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY.

The Germans were a hardy and warlike race that often came in contact with the Roman legions, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

Arminius (Hermann) defeated the Romans under Varus at the battle of Teutoberg, A.D. 9, and though afterwards beaten by Germanicus, they were never completely subdued. In the fifth century the Huns made war upon them.

Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of Germany by the Pope, A.D. 800, and undoubtedly laid the foundation of German power, as at present known. In the following century, A.D. 843, at the peace of Verdun, the Empire of the West was separated into three monarchies, Italy, France and Germany. After the dismemberment of Charlemagne's Empire, A.D. 887, Germany became a distinct government, and the emperors were elected.

The first family of kings, like those of France, were Carlovigians. The House of Saxony succeeded, of which Otho I., "the Great," invaded Italy, and was crowned at Milan as the Emperor of the Romans, A.D. 962, hence the ROMANO-GERMAN EMPIRE.

The House of Franconia followed that of Saxony, A.D. 1024. Henry IV. of this dynasty came to the throne, A.D. 1056. He was surnamed "the Great," and his reign is particularly interesting because of his frequent contests with the Pope, and the commencement of the Crusades. Then came the house of Hohenstaufen or Suabia after that of Franconia, A.D. 1139.

The struggle between the Guelphs and Ghibelines was commenced about this period. The battle of Weinsburg, A.D. 1140, fought in Wurtemberg, is that in which Guelf of Bavaria was defeated by Duke Leopold assisted by the Emperor, Conrad IV.

The House of Hapsburg was inaugurated by the election of Rodolph, Count of Hapsburg, A.D. 1273. During the reigning of this family, a rebellion in Switzerland resulted in the independence of that country, chiefly through the efforts of William Tell. The House of Austria was established in the fifteenth century, A.D. 1438.

In the following century, A.D. 1517, the Reformation was the cause of much excitement, particularly in the Northern part of Germany. The thirty years' war between Protestants and Catholics, A.D. 1618, was terminated at the peace of Westphalia, A.D. 1648.

The House of Lorraine was established, A.D. 1745. Maria Theresa succeeded her father, Charles VI., last of the male line of the House of Austria, A.D. 1740. Her assumption of the throne was the cause of the war of the Austrian succession, which was terminated A.D. 1748 by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, at which Maria Theresa's claims were acknowledged.

Her son, Joseph II., succeeded her, A.D. 1765. Germany suffered much during the French revolution. Francis II. of Germany was proclaimed Francis I. of Austria, A.D. 1804.

The confederation of the Rhine was proclaimed by Napoleon, A.D. 1806. After the fall of Napoleon, 1814, the Germanic Confederation superseded it, A. D. 1815, and was, in turn, succeeded by the North German Confederation, A. D. 1866. This latter terminated on the re-establishment of the German Empire A. D. 1871.

William I., King of Prussia, of the House of Hohenzollern, was proclaimed Emperor of Germany united, A.D. 1871.

TABULATION.

		A.D.
THE HISTORY OF GERMANY.	Epoch 1. CHARLEMAGNE CROWNED EMPEROR.	800
	" 2. PEACE OF VERDUN.....	843
	" 3. HOUSE OF SAXONY.....	918
	" 4. OTHO CROWNED BY THE POPE.....	962
	" 5. HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.....	1024
	" 6. HOUSE OF SUABIA (HOHENSTAUFEN)	1139
	" 7. HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.....	1273
	" 8. HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.....	1438
	" 9. HOUSE OF LORRAINE.....	1745
	" 10. HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.....	1871
	" 11. DATE.....	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF GERMAN HISTORY EXTENDS FROM A.D. 800 TO DATE, 1882 = 1082 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF PRUSSIA.

Like the people of other nations, the Prussians can be traced back into antiquity. They received their present name from the Borussi, and inhabited the adjacent mountains. Christianity was introduced into Prussia by St. Adalbert in the last decade of the tenth century. He became a martyr to its cause, A.D. 997, from which time our reckoning begins.

During the thirteenth century, the Teutonic Knights, whose order was established in Palestine, A.D. 1191, returning from the Crusades, determined upon the conquest and complete conversion of Prussia. Strife and civil war was the result, and their success not what they either wished or anticipated.

In the fifteenth century, A.D. 1415, Frederick IV. or VI. of Nuremburg obtained the title of Frederick I. of Brandenburg, Various changes from time to time thereafter succeeded each other. the chief of which was the Dukedom of Prussia. It became an hereditary duchy, A.D. 1525, with Albert of Brandenburg, the Grand Master of the Teutonic order, elected Duke, but to hold his position subject to Poland.

In the seventeenth century, A.D. 1657, Prussia obliged the Kingdom of Poland to acknowledge her independence, from which time she has almost uninterruptedly advanced to her present proud position amongst the nations.

Frederick III., son of the "Great Elector," proclaimed the duchy a kingdom, placing the crown upon the heads of himself and consort with his own hands in an assembly of the States, A.D. 1701; and in honor of the occasion he established the order of the Black Eagle.

Six kings have since ruled, the last of whom is William I., who came to the throne, A.D. 1861, and who was crowned Emperor of United Germany, A.D. 1871, by which the highest honor was added to the house of Hohenzollern, which upon that occasion was grandly established. William is the present Emperor.

TABULATION.

		A.D.
HISTORY OF PRUSSIA.	{ EPOCH 1. CHRISTIANITY INTRODUCED.....	997
	" 2. FREDERICK IV. OF NUREMBERG...	1415
	" 3. ALBERT OF BRANDENBURG.....	1525
	" 4. INDEPENDENT OF POLAND.....	1657
	" 5. PRUSSIA BECOMES A KINGDOM	1701
	" 6. WILLIAM I. CROWNED.....	1861
	" 7. TO DATE.....	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF RELIABLE PRUSSIAN HISTORY EXTENDS FROM A.D. 997 to A.D. 1882,=885 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF AUSTRIA.

Austria, the Eastern kingdom, anciently Noricum and part of Pannonia, is a monarchy composed of a population of Germans, Slavonians, Maggars and Italians. Up to the resignation of Francis II. of Germany, A.D. 1804, to become the hereditary Emperor of Austria, under the title of Francis I., its history is more or less incorporated with that of Germany.

Francis was obliged to resign his dignity as Emperor of Germany, A.D. 1806. Napoleon I., after having extorted from the Senate a decree of divorce from Josephine, A.D. 1809, in the following year caused Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, to become his Empress; and in the year 1811 the King of France was born, styled Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph Bonaparte. This, the only son of the great Napoleon I., died at the early age of 21, A.D. 1832.

Francis was restored as Emperor of Germany, A.D. 1814 or '15, from which he had been deposed in 1806 at the Confederation of

the Rhine. At his death, A.D. 1835, he was succeeded by Ferdinand IV., who abdicated in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, A.D. 1848.

In consequence of a war between Austria and Prussia, A.D. 1866, the former consented to the breaking up of the Germanic Confederation ; meanwhile Holstein and part of Schleswig were ceded to the latter and the North German Confederation established by the treaty of Prague.

Francis Joseph is the present Emperor of Austria, A.D. 1882, and having married Elizabeth of Bavaria, A.D. 1854, he has become possessed of an heir, the Archduke Rodolph, Born A.D. 1858.

THE HISTORY OF ASSYRIA, B.C.

The Assyrians were one of the powerful monarchies of antiquity. Much difference of opinion exists in regard to the origin of Assyria.

Chronologers have calculated it to have been founded, B.C. 2614, 2554, 2247, 2245, 2233 and 2234, the latter of which dates has been marked on the chart. It is named after Ashur, the son of Shem, who is said to have established the monarchy.

Its history is divided into two grand periods, called First and Second Empires. The First Empire extends from Nimrod, B.C. 2234, to Pul, B.C. 770. The Second Empire extends from Pul, B.C. 770, to the destruction of the Great Assyrian Monarchy by Cyrus, the Great, B.C. 536.

TABULATION.

		B.C.
HISTORY	EPPOCH 1. NIMROD FOUNDS THE EMPIRE.....	2234
OF	“ 2. PUL (ABOUT).....	770
ASSYRIA.	“ 3. FALL OF THE MONARCHY.....	536

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF ASSYRIAN HISTORY EXTENDS FROM B.C. 2234 TO B.C. 536 = 1698 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF SPAIN

Properly begins at the invasion of the Visigoths, A.D. 412. It was formerly called Hesperia (the West); Iberia (from the river Ebro), and by the Romans, Hispania. The Phœnicians founded the city of Cadiz, about B.C. 900, near the pillars of Hercules.

The Carthagenians, B.C. 360, colonized Iberia more towards the Northern boundary.

It was here the Great Hannibal successfully generated and skillfully managed his army against the power of the Roman Empire.

The Roman General, Scipio, (afterwards surnamed Africanus) conquered Spain, B.C. 207.

In the first century before the Christian Era, the famous general and historian Julius Cæsar, quelled insurrections in that country, after which, Pompey was made Governor.

Early in the Christian Era Spain was wrested from the Romans by the Barbarians, who subsequently destroyed the Roman Empire of the West.

The Visigoths next invaded and conquered Spain, about A.D. 412, and were in turn overpowered by the Saracens under Tarik and Musa at the battle of Xeres, A.D. 711 or 712, when their king, Roderick, the last of the Gothic monarchs, was defeated and slain.

The Saracens, whose rulers were Caliphs, established the Caliphate of Cordova, of which Abderahman I. was the first Caliph.

In the latter part of the eleventh century, beset on all sides by Christians, the Saracens called in the assistance of the Moors from Africa, by whom they were themselves conquered.

Leon, Castile and the Kingdom of Arragon were established, A.D. 1035, by Romiro I. and Ferdinand I. "The Great." During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Spain took a leading part in the discoveries of territory.

After the Union of Castile and Arragon, A.D. 1479, by Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus succeeded in obtaining assistance from the latter, by means of which, A.D. 1492, he discovered America.

The same year Grenada was conquered by Spain. This, to a certain extent, counteracted the misfortunes of the West in consequence of the loss of Constantinople, which had been taken by the Turks under Mahomet II., A.D. 1453.

The loss of Grenada ended the power of the Moors in Spain.

Navarre was soon added to the Dominion of Ferdinand, who in 1512 became King of all Spain.

Portugal was captured and subjected to Spain, A.D. 1580, but after sixty years, A.D. 1640, gained her independence.

Philip V., grandson of Louis XIV., through the influence of his grandfather, came to the throne, A.D. 1700, and thus was established the Bourbon Dynasty in Spain.

The French revolution and Peninsular war caused much destruction and annoyance to Spain, her naval fleet having been, in common with that of France, destroyed off Cape Trafalgar by Lord Nelson, A.D. 1805.

Charles IV. abdicated in 1808, and was succeeded by his son Ferdinand VII., but who was deposed by Napoleon to make a throne for his brother, Joseph Bonaparte.

Ferdinand was restored in 1814, and at his death, 1833, Isabella, his queen, succeeded; her right being established in the following year by the quadruple treaty to act as the queen regent until her daughter, Isabella II., attained her majority. Don Carlos immediately claimed to be the legitimate heir, but his pretensions were not sanctioned.

Many changes of a revolutionary nature followed.—Amadeo I. ascended the Spanish throne, A.D. 1870, but abdicated in favor of a Republic, A.D. 1873. In the following year Alfonso XII., Prince of Asturias, was crowned, and is the present King of Spain, A.D. 1882.

TABULATION.

		A.D.
HISTORY OF SPAIN.	{ EPOCH 1. THE VISIGOTHS SETTLE IN SPAIN.	412
	“ 2. KINGDOM OF ASTURIAS FOUNDED.	718
	“ 3. ARRAGON, LEON AND CASTILE “	1035
	“ 4. DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.....	1492
	“ 5. BOURBON DYNASTY.....	1700
	“ 6. SPAIN BECOMES A REPUBLIC.....	1873
	“ 7. FRIENDLY GREETINGS OF THE KINGS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL	1882

AUTHENTIC SPANISH HISTORY EXTENDS FROM A.D. 412 to A.D. 1882 = 1470 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF PORTUGAL,

Anciently called Lusitania, begins anterior to the Christian Era.

During the second century B.C. it was conquered by the Romans and added to their Empire.

Lusitania must have been known to all the ancients who traversed the west coast of Europe. It is not spoken of, however, so as to be interesting to the historian differently than what is said of its neighboring country, Spain, until the twelfth century, when it was proclaimed a kingdom under Dom Alfonzo, who was crowned upon the battle field of Ourique after having defeated the Moors, A.D. 1139.

It had been overrun by the Alans, Visigoths, etc., as had also Spain.

During the fifteenth century Portuguese navigators were prominent agents in the discoveries of new territories. Captain Diaz, A.D. 1486, having discovered many islands in the Atlantic ocean, rounded the Cape of Good Hope. Vasco de Gama, A.D. 1497, navigated to India; where A.D. 1510 the Portuguese planted a colony, making Goa the capital.

Philip II. of Spain, A.D. 1580, seized upon Portugal, from which time to 1640 it was subjected to Spain. Portugal, however, threw off the yoke of Spain, and placed John, Duke of Braganza, upon the throne. Lisbon, the capital, was destroyed by earthquake, A.D. 1755.

During the Peninsular war Portugal was the field of many a hard-fought battle; where the British army and navy, under Wellesley and Nelson, defeated the plans of Napoleon in regard to a division of the country between France and Spain.

Dom John VI., King of Portugal, and his court removed to their South American Colony, Brazil, A.D. 1807, and did not return until 1821, after which, 1822, Brazil was given its independence, and Dom Pedro I. (Prince Regent) made Emperor, whose son, Dom Pedro II., is the present Sovereign.

In 1828 Dom Miguel usurped the Portuguese throne, causing civil war. Donna Maria de Gloria was restored, A.D. 1833; her son succeeded her A.D. 1853, under the title of Dom Pedro (Peter VI.,) and in turn was succeeded by his brother, Dom Louis I., A.D. 1861, the present King of Portugal.

TABULATION.

A.D:

HISTORY OF PORTUGAL.	{	EPOCH 1. KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL ESTAB-	
		LISHED UNDER DOM ALFONZO	1139
		" 2. THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ROUNDED	
		BY CAPTAIN DIAZ.....	1486
		" 3. DOM JOHN, DUKE OF BRAGANZA,	
		CROWNED.....	1640
		" 4. ROYAL GREETING BETWEEN THE	
		KINGS, DOM ALFONZO OF	
		SPAIN AND DOM LOUIS OF	
		PORTUGAL	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE HISTORY OF PORTUGAL
EXTENDS FROM A.D. 1139 TO A.D. 1882 = 743 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF POLAND

Emerges from obscurity in the middle of the sixth century of the Christian Era. Lechus and his posterity began to reign under the title of Dukes, A.D. 550, and continued 150 years in power. Cracus, the founder of Cracow, succeeded. Piast, Duke of Poland, A.D. 842, was elected, and founded the celebrated Dynasty of Absolute Kings bearing his name. Casimir III., the Great, came to the throne, A.D. 1333.

He was a truly great and good man, who patronized industry, commerce and learning. Besides furnishing Poland with a celebrated code of laws (named the Wislican code) at Wislica, A.D. 1347, he established the University of Cracow.

As well as the greatest he was the last, and his reign closed the Piast Dynasty with glory and honor, leaving Poland in a fair way to prosperity and future greatness.

Louis, King of Hungary, succeeded him, and is only worthy of mention as being his nephew and the father of the Queens Maria and Jadwiga, the latter of whom married Jagiellon, Grand Duke of Lithuania, and thus, A.D. 1386, became the head of the Constitutional Monarchy of Poland, which extended to A.D. 1573.

Under the reigns of Sigismund I., the Great, and Sigismund II., Augustus,¹ Poland attained the meridian of her greatness.

The sixteenth century, through Nicolas Copernicus, turned the course of the whole world, both in regard to physical matter and thought. It was truly "the Golden Era."

The Elective Monarchy of Poland began by the election of Henry, of Valois, to the throne, A.D. 1573. In the following year, however, he succeeded his brother, Charles IX., to the crown of France, and ruled as Henry III.

Stephen Battory was next elected king of Poland; but on condition of his marrying the Princess Anna, sister of Sigismund II., Augustus.

Probably the most distinguished of the kings of Poland was John Sobieski, elected, A.D. 1674, wholly on account of his virtues and eminent military genius.

Stanislaus Poniatowski, the last king of Poland, was elected, A.D. 1764. It was his misfortune to behold the first extraordinary act of plunder "executed by an agreement between three potentates," through which unhappy Poland, after a second and third effort, was completely wiped off the chart of national existence.

Russia, Prussia and Austria, A.D. 1772, 1793, 1795, thus, in an ignoble manner added much to their material wealth, since which her history is merged respectively into theirs. Occasionally, however, an insurrection of the Poles proves to the world that their spirit of freedom is not dead but slumbers, awaiting a favorable opportunity "to shake off the fetters that bind it."

TABULATION.

		A.D.
HISTORY OF POLAND.	{ EPOCH 1. THE ABSOLUTE KINGS UNDER PIAST	842
	" 2. THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY, JAGIELLON'S DYNASTY.....	1386
	" 3. THE ELECTIVE MONARCHY.....	1573
	" 4. THE LAST PARTITION OF POLAND.	1795
	" 5. TO DATE..	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE HISTORY OF POLAND
EXTENDS FROM A.D. 842 TO A.D. 1795 = 953 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF RUSSIA

is obscure, uncertain and uninteresting in its early time. It is the largest and probably the coldest Empire in the world. Caucasians and Mongolians are its inhabitants, who in the fourth century of the Christian Era were divided into various tribes.

Ruric, a great Prince, established a government and founded Russia into a monarchy, A.D. 862.

In the thirteenth century Russia was overrun by the Tartars, and did not free herself from that restless people until during many struggles up to 1469, when the yoke was broken and the country united under one monarchy by Ivan III., BASILOVITZ, who came to the throne, A.D. 1462.

He was an able as well as despotic prince, and may be said to have founded the Monarchy on its present firm basis. He introduced cannon and fire arms, A.D. 1475.

Ivan IV., the Terrible, came to the throne, A.D. 1533. He established an imperial body guard, "the Strelitz," which was abolished by Peter "the Great" on his return from England, about 1697.

Ivan IV., A.D. 1584, was succeeded by Feodor I.

After several successions Michael Feodorovitz, a descendant of Ivan Basilovitz of the house of Romanoff, ascended and established the ROMANOFF DYNASTY.

Peter I., "the Great," ascended the Russian throne, A.D. 1689, and by means of prudence, perseverance and industry brought prosperity and power to the nation. He took upon himself the title of Czar and Emperor of all the Russias, A.D. 1721, raising the country to one of Empire. He founded St. Petersburg, which was named after him. He was succeeded by his Empress, Catherine I., A.D. 1725.

Catherine II. of Anhalt, wife of Peter III., whom she assisted to murder, came to the throne, A.D. 1762. Through her able administration Russia increased in territory and power. Her armies defeated the Turks, and during her reign unhappy Poland was voraciously dismembered by three powers, Russia, Prussia, and Austria of which Russia got the lion's share, A.D. 1772, 1793, 1795. Paul I., her son, was crowned, A.D. 1796, but was strangled in 1801.

Alexander I., his son, succeeded, and after many defeats was forced to form an alliance with France. During their struggles Napoleon invaded Russia, where, A.D. 1812, after the burning of Moscow, the cold of winter, while retreating, caused the destruction of his army.

Nicholas I., his brother, began to reign, A.D. 1825. He will be well remembered in consequence of the Russo-Turk war of 1853, which was closed 1856 without dishonor to Russia.

Alexander II. succeeded in 1855 during the Crimean war, which he conducted with spirit and bravery equal to that of his father, until all parties engaged were glad to cease the strife.

In 1861 Alexander decreed the emancipation of 23,000,000 serfs, and in the following year a grand Jubilee in honor of the 1000th anniversary of Russia was held. He was assassinated by the Nihilists, A.D. 1881, since which his son Alexander III. has become and is now the Czar of all the Russias.

TABULATION.

		A.D.
HISTORY OF RUSSIA.	{ EPOCH 1. RUSSIA FOUNDED BY RURIC.....	862
	“ 2. SUBJECTED TO THE TARTARS.....	1237
	“ 3. FREEDOM FROM THE TARTARS.....	1469
	“ 4. ROMANOFF DYNASTY.....	1613
	“ 5. TO DATE.....	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF AUTHENTIC RUSSIAN HISTORY EXTENDS FROM A.D. 862 TO 1882=1020 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF CHINA.

According to their own annals China was an established government 80 or 100 thousand years before the Christian Era.

Fo-HI, the reputed founder of the Chinese Empire, supposed to have been Noah, established a dynasty named after him, B.C. 2951, since which there have been twenty-two distinct reigning families to the present time; the last of which, TSIN, came into power, A.D. 1644.

China, “The Celestial Empire,” (Tsing of the Chinese) is the most populous country on the globe. By means of a great wall

the construction of which was begun, about B.C. 240, all other nations have been excluded; and, hence, before the present century little was known of their history.

Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, born B.C. 551, was a contemporary with Pythagoras of the Greeks.

San Chin, their Atheistical philosopher, flourished in the fifth century of the Christian era.

The Buddhist priests, A.D. 499, are said to have discovered America, which they called Fusang.

The Tartars invaded and carried on a destructive warfare with China about A.D. 1258.

St. Francis Xavier unsuccessfully endeavored to introduce Christianity amongst the Chinese, A.D. 1551.

In the seventeenth century the Manchou Tartars, A. D. 1616, invaded the country, and after a struggle of twenty-eight years, succeeded in establishing the present Manchou Tartar Dynasty, A.D. 1644 (TSIN).

During the present century, A.D. 1812, the Emperor of China proclaimed an edict against Christianity. At Nankin, once the Capital of China, a treaty permitting free trade with England was concluded.

The peace of Nankin was signed by Sir Henry Pottinger on board the Cornwallis for England, A.D. 1842. In consequence of the obstinacy and indifference of the Emperor of China in carrying out the considerations of the Treaty or Peace of Nankin, and of Tien Tsin signed by Lord Elgin, China was invaded by England and France, after which Tien Tsin was again signed, A.D. 1860, and ratified at Pekin.

A cruel massacre was perpetrated A.D. 1870 at Tien Tsin, by which the French consul, catholic clergy and many Christians were slaughtered.

China made an excellent representation of her productions at the United States Centennial, A. D. 1876.

From the establishment of the Empire by Fo-Hi, the twenty-two distinct families that have reigned are all marked upon the Chart of Time in their respective localities, and may be easily recognized, in their history and chronology.

TABULATION.

HISTORY OF CHINA.	{			B.C.
		EPOCH 1.	CHINESE EMPIRE FOUNDED.....	2951
		"	2. BIRTH OF CONFUCIUS.....	551
		"	3. THE GREAT WALL BEGUN.....	240
				A.D.
		"	4. BUDDHISM INTRODUCED FROM INDIA	68
		"	5. DISCOVERY OF FUSANG (AMERICA)	499
		"	6. INVASION OF THE TARTARS.....	1258
		"	7. CHRISTIANITY BY FRANCIS XAVIER	1551
		"	8. MANCHOU TARTAR DYNASTY.....	1644
		"	9. THE PRESENT TIME.....	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF CHINESE HISTORY FROM FO-HI, B.C. 2951, TO A.D. 1882=4833 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF JAPAN

is obscure from the foundation of the Empire by Simnu, B. C. 660, even to the present century.

Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, who visited the country in the latter part of the thirteenth century, is the first European that has left any knowledge of Japan.

Mendo Pinte, who is said to have discovered Japan, visited it with three ships, A.D. 1542, and during the following year his countrymen, the Portuguese, were permitted to settle at Nagasaki.

In the same year Francis Xavier, the celebrated Jesuit Missionary, introduced Christianity among the Japanese. It was much opposed, however, by the higher orders, and in the years 1585 and 1632 cruel massacres of the Christians resulted.

A decree was issued, A.D. 1636, by the Micaddo, requiring the Japanese to assemble annually for the special purpose of trampling on the cross.

The traveller and naturalist, Engelbert Kaempfer, a native of Lippe-Detmold in Germany, visited Japan, A.D. 1690, and is said to have written a history of the country interspersed with plates.

Commodore Perry, commander of an American expedition, A.D. 1853, entered Yeddo, and was favorably received. In the following year, 1854, commercial relations were established between Japan and the United States. Later in the year, Great Britain was also successful in the same direction.

A Japanese embassy, A.D. 1860, visited Washington and New York. Another embassy of very distinguished persons paid their respects to the United States and Great Britain, A.D. 1872, in the interest of civilization and commerce.

At the great American Centennial Exhibition, A.D. 1876, the Japanese gathered many laurels by their excellent exhibits and unpretentious manner, which elicited the highest encomiums from all who had the good fortune to behold them.

TABULATION.

HISTORY OF JAPAN.	{			B.C.
		EPOCH 1. JAPAN FOUNDED BY SIMNU.....	660	A.D.
		“ 2. INVADED BY THE TARTARS	1269	
		“ 3. NAGASAKI SETTLED BY PORTUGUESE	1543	
		“ 4. A DISTINGUISHED EMBASSY VISITS THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN	1872	
		“ 5. TO DATE	1882	

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF JAPANESE HISTORY EXTENDS FROM B.C. 660 TO A.D. 1882=2542 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

of America, may consistently be arranged under two periods, the COLONIAL and the CONSTITUTIONAL; neither of which is in the least degree obscured by the misty embraces of antiquity.

The Colonial period extends from the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, A.D. 1492, to the declaration of Independence, A.D. 1776.

The Constitutional period extends from the declaration of independence to the present time, A.D. 1882.

The discovery of America, by Columbus, is one of the most important epochs of history, marking as it does the dividing line between middle and modern time.

Other and earlier discoverers have their record, of whom it is thought a very few words here will not be out of place.

It is said that "Professor Neumann and others, eminent scholars, have satisfied themselves that proofs exist that FUSANG must have been a portion of the American continent; most likely, the Mexican coast.

Neumann, in 1841, published from the original Chinese annals the narrative of Hoei Shin, a Buddhist Missionary, who, A.D. 499, returned from a long journey to the East, in which he describes a country to which he gave the name "Fusang," and certainly the account is not only very curious, but is shown by Mr. Leland * to fairly describe Old and New Mexico."

Iceland had been discovered by the Norwegians as early as A.D. 860, and after about fifteen years was colonized by them.

About fifty or one hundred years later they colonized Greenland towards its southern extremity, where ruins may yet be found.

These Norsemen are said to have discovered America in the tenth century. Lief Ericson with thirty-five men set sail from Greenland to investigate the discovery of Bjorne Herjulfson, who had spoken of a strange land to the south upon which he had been driven by a storm, A. D. 986.

Ericson succeeded in finding land A. D. 1000, which from its most prominent characteristics he named Helluland, Markland and Vinland.

It is known that Columbus visited Iceland, amongst whose manuscripts these discoveries of Ericson are registered, during the latter half of the fifteenth century, and the inference is, that their contents were in some way or other made known and served as a strong incentive to his enthusiasm and perseverance, which was so well and persistently demonstrated in and during his applications to the European courts for the means by which to accomplish his ends.

Ultimately successful with Isabella, Queen of Spain, on the 3rd of August, 1492, Columbus set sail, and on the 11th of October of the same year discovered St. Salvador, the name of which was given the small island by himself.

He made other voyages, on the third of which, A.D. 1498, he set his foot upon the mainland of America, and in fact, so far as he is concerned, discovered America.

* From Charles G. Leland's most interesting volume "Fusang; or, the Discovery of America by the Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century."

John and Sebastian Cabot, however, had planted the banner of England upon the soil of the New World at Prima Vista, fourteen months before Columbus beheld the mainland, and hence were the discoverers of the continent of America during the fifteenth century.

With all due respect to Columbus, from whom it would be base to withhold one iota of the fame so richly merited; if discovery means the first to find out or to uncover to the gaze of others, it cannot be established from historical records that he was the discoverer of the great continent that afterwards, through the accounts and publications of the Florentine, Amerigo Vespucci, was called "AMERICA."

Receding to the tenth century, it is quite as doubtful in regard to Ericson. Biorne (Bjorne) had already, fourteen years previously, seen and described the land, which acted on the mind of Ericson, as did the Icelandic manuscripts and writings of Marco Polo upon that of Columbus.

In virtue of the discovery of the Cabots, A. D. 1497, and the planting of the red cross flag in America by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, A.D. 1583, England based her claim of right to islands and possessions upon the North American continent.

Her first effort at colonization was made at Roanoke, Virginia, A.D. 1584, by Sir Walter Raleigh, a half brother of Gilbert.

It was unsuccessful, however, and not until A.D. 1607 was the first colonization by England effected at Jamestown, Virginia, under the management and care of Captain Smith, who gave the name "New England" to the English possessions on the continent of America.

The Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, A.D. 1620, and settled what is now known as New England. The French had already established themselves in New France, and they claimed New England under the discoveries of John Verazzani, a Florentine, who had visited the country, A.D. 1524, and Jacques Cartier ten years later.

In consequence of these facts and the difference of religion, not to mention the animosities, etc., incited by the fur trade, and the fact that England and France were ever engaged one against the other in war, massacres and strifes were frequent among

the Colonists, wherein much bloodshed resulted, either party using the Indians as best it could for the destruction of the other.

Thus matters continued more than a century, until it was found necessary, by means of war, that the whole country should become an English or French Colony.

War was consequently declared by the mother countries, and upon the Plains of Abraham (after various struggles) resulted in favor of the English and their colonists, A.D. 1759. In the following year at Montreal, the French and their colony, through the Governor de Vaudreuil, surrendered to General Amherst, three years after which, Great Britain, by the treaty of Paris, A.D. 1763, became possessed of the whole country.

It would now be thought that harmony might follow, but such was not the fact. Man's inhumanity to man sprang into existence, bringing civil war and cruel strife among a people of the same origin and destiny.

In consequence of diffidence, arrogance and oppression on the part of Great Britain, the Colonists, except the French Canadian of New France, thirteen years afterward, A.D. 1776, declared their independence which, after a war of seven years with the mother country, A.D. 1783, was recognized.

The new country now organized itself and formed a Constitution, whence begins the second period of our history as marked upon the Chart of Time, the most important epochs of which are the declaration of independence already mentioned; the convention at Philadelphia for the signing of the new Constitution, A.D. 1787; the purchase of Louisiana, A.D. 1803; the civil war of 1861; and the abolition of slavery proclaimed by Abraham Lincoln, January 1st, 1863; thence to date 1882, in which year the American Association of Arts and Sciences honored the Dominion of Canada, by its presence at Montreal, where many interesting and instructive papers were presented.

TABULATION.

A.D.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.	{	EPOCH 1. DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.....	1492
		“ 2. RALEIGH'S UNSUCCESSFUL COLONIZATION OF VIRGINIA.....	1584
		“ 3. FIRST SUCCESSFUL COLONY AT JAMESTOWN, by SMITH.....	1607
		“ 4. LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.....	1620
		“ 5. CESSION OF ARMS BY THE FRENCH	1760
		“ 6. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE..	1776
		“ 7. THE NEW CONSTITUTION SIGNED.	1787
		“ 8. THE ACQUISITION OF LOUISIANA.	1803
		“ 9. WAR OF 1812.....	1812
		“ 10. CIVIL WAR.....	1861
		“ 11. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.....	1863
		“ 12. A. A. A. & S., AT MONTREAL.....	1882

THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES EXTENDS FROM A.D. 1492 to 1882 = 380 YEARS.

THE HISTORY OF CANADA,

like that of the United States, is unobscured by the dusty clouds of antiquity. It will be considered as Canada under the FRENCH REGIME, and Canada under the BRITISH GOVERNMENT. The extent of the country called “Canada” has, in fact, never been satisfactorily designated in history.

Its various boundaries may be seen in different Geographies; and without being very particular on this point, it may also be said that the New France of Canada is not the Canada of to-day; but bears about the same relation to the Dominion of Canada as does the New England of the Eastern States to the United States of America.

As the name implies, New France was settled by the French whose rights of territory were based upon the discoveries of John Verrazani, A.D. 1524, and of Jacques Cartier' 1534, the latter of whom in the following year discovered and ascended the noble river St. Lawrence as far as Stadacona, now Quebec.

From this epoch Canadian history under the French Regime properly begins, *i. e.*, 1534, and extends to the conquest of New France by the English, A.D. 1760.

The points most worthy of note are the discovery and efforts at colonization, the first of which, A.D. 1642, under Roberval and the second under de la Roche on Sable Island, were unsuccessful. The earliest successful colony was established at Port Royal, A.D. 1604, Quebec was founded by Samuel de Champlain, A.D. 1608.

The Recollet Fathers were brought into New France A.D. 1615, and settled at Quebec. Ten years later, they received the Jesuits ; where, together with the aid of a few Sisters of Charity, they established Roman Catholicism and its monastic institutions.

The Jesuits have left a valuable record (Jesuits' Relations) concerning their doings in the early history of New France.

The Government was under the control of the King of France who, at first, acted through the companies of the peltry traffic, the most important of which were "The One Hundred Associates," established by Cardinal Richelieu A.D. 1627, and the Montreal Company of A.D. 1640.

Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, a prominent member of the latter, A.D. 1642, founded Montreal, first known as Villa Maria. The Sulpicians under M. de Queylus, established their seminary at Montreal, A.D. 1657.

M. de Laval arrived in New France, A.D. 1659, where he received full ecclesiastical powers, and was created the first Bishop of Quebec, A.D. 1670.

The Government of the country was more fully established, A.D. 1663, under the SOVEREIGN COUNCIL, in which church and state were combined ; the Governor, Bishop and Royal Intendant being the tripod upon which reposed the welfare of New France.

Dignity required the heads of the Government to have been born in France, whence they must be brought—no colonist being permitted to act in capacity of Viceroy or Governor.

As early as A. D. 1629 New France had been conquered by Admiral Kirk, but through the influence of Champlain it had been restored, A.D. 1632, to France, in honor of which a church, "Notre Dame de la Recouvrance," was built.

Admiral Phipps laid siege to Quebec, A.D. 1690; but by the determined resistance of Frontenac was repelled, in honor of which the Church of "Notre Dame de Victoire" was erected.

The natives of the country, by French and English colonists, were incited to commit cruelties, of which many shocking examples are on record.

It followed as a natural result that, in consequence of nationality, religion, massacres, disputed boundaries, etc., etc., both France and England determined each upon the annihilation or expulsion of the other from the Colony.

The English under Nicholson, with their colonists and fleet under Admiral Walker, invaded Acadia, and possessed themselves of Port Royal, which, in honor of Queen Anne, they named Annapolis, A.D. 1710.

Later, A.D. 1744, began the old French war, when Fort Louisburg was captured by the British Colonists, but, much to their chagrin, was restored to France, at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D. 1748.

Mutual jealousies, deceptions, etc., etc., brought on another war, which resulted in the capture of Louisburg a second time; and ultimately in the complete subjugation of New France, A.D. 1760, after which, by the treaty of Paris, A.D. 1763, it was ceded to Great Britain.

The Roman Catholics, so numerous in the country, were left to their own freedom of worship, and nowhere in the world are there brighter prospects for them than in the Province of Quebec.

TABULATION.

HISTORY OF CANADA,	{	EPOCH		A.D.
				1. DISCOVERY OF NEW FRANCE... 1534
				" 2. UNSUCCESSFUL COLONIZATION 1542
				" 3. PORT ROYAL COLONIZED..... 1604
				" 4. QUEBEC FOUNDED..... 1608
				" 5. MONTREAL " 1642
				" 6. THE SOVEREIGN COUNCIL..... 1663
				" 7. THE OLD FRENCH WAR..... 1744
				" 8. CONQUEST OF NEW FRANCE.. 1760

THE HISTORY OF CANADA,

under the British Government, begins at the conquest of New France A.D. 1760, and extends to the organization of the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate, A.D. 1881, or rather to the present time, A.D. 1882. From the Conquest to the treaty of Paris, A.D. 1763, a military form of government was established, with General Murray, yet an officer under Amherst, at its head.

After this treaty, by which it was ceded to Great Britain, it was called the PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, and General Murray was appointed the first Governor, which position he held with honor until succeeded by Sir Guy Carlton, A. D. 1776, both of whom had been officers under General Wolfe before Quebec. Pontiac, the famous Ottawa chief, raised a conspiracy, A. D. 1764, that resulted in much bloodshed and loss of valuable property.

Great Britain now possessed, as a colony, nearly the whole of North America, and in regard to her governors differed nothing from the custom of France—dignity requiring them to be born outside of the country, and with as much *gentle blood* as possible. Circumstances began to transpire, however, that resulted in the loss of a great portion of the best of the Colony. The fact of taxation without representation was a great factor in causing the revolution that was followed by the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, A.D. 1776.

The French Canadians did not join in the issue, because, although a conquered people, in 1760, they had been guaranteed their religious rights; and as these had again been confirmed by the Quebec Act, A.D. 1774, they were very properly convinced by their clergy that they had nothing to gain; hence they remained faithful to Great Britain, and their country was the recipient of the United Empire Loyalists who found occasion for new homes during the struggle.

The (United States) revolutionary colonists were eventually, after a seven years' war, successful; and on the third of September, A.D. 1783, a treaty of peace was signed by Great Britain, which in the following year was ratified by the American Congress.

George Washington their, Commander in Chief, who had faithfully served his country, was sought from his happy retreat on the right bank of the Potomac, and unanimously elected the first President A.D. 1789, since which they have become a great as well as powerful nation.

The Province of Quebec, A.D. 1791, was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, each of which was permitted to have a Legislative Assembly. One-seventh of the waste lands were donated to Protestant clergy, "Clergy Reserves," and the Rev. Jacob Mountain was raised to the Protestant Bishopric, A.D. 1793.

In consequence of the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States many battles were fought in Canada, much to her inconvenience.

A rebellion broke out, A.D. 1837, which was quelled during the following year, when the thirteen Canadian citizens (rebels) paid the death penalty in the City of Montreal; at Kingston ten, and London three, were also hanged.

The bill for the Union of Upper and Lower Canada came into practical operation A.D. 1841. This was the year of the birth of the Prince of Wales, who, A.D. 1860, visited Canada and inaugurated the opening of the Victoria bridge, built at Montreal under the supervision and direction of the great engineer, Stephenson.

In consequence of the passage of a bill to indemnify losses resulting from the Rebellion of 1837-8, that received the approbation and signature of Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, A.D. 1849, a rough mob collected, and, under the pretended garb of loyalty, besides insulting His Excellency in the streets, set fire to the Parliament buildings, burning them and their very valuable library to ashes; after which Quebec and Toronto became, alternately, the seat of Government, until it was finally and permanently located at Ottawa, A.D. 1858, by command of Her Majesty, the Queen of England.

Appropriate buildings were ordered to be erected in that city and devoted to the Dominion Parliament, A. D. 1867, when the Act of the Union of Canada (Upper and Lower), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was passed. It went into effect July 1st, and the inauguration was celebrated by general rejoicings throughout the

Dominion, the first Governor or Viceroy of which was Lord Monck who had been in office since 1861. Other Provinces have since joined.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, THE GREAT RISING SUN OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, is said to have been begun as a political necessity, and owes its origin to the confederation of the Provinces.

After several efforts and as many failures, a syndicate was formed, A.D. 1881, and LIBERALLY * subsidized, that is now rapidly pushing the road to its completion, which by the terms of agreement must be finished within ten years.

There will then be an artificial bond of great value uniting all the Provinces.

Lord Dufferin became the Viceroy of the Dominion A.D. 1872, where he remained two terms, well-beloved by all. He was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne, A.D. 1878, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, both of whom are well received in the Colony, being enthusiastically welcomed by those who have the good fortune to meet them.

Only yesterday, September 13th, they were congratulated at San Francisco by their Royal Mother, Queen Victoria, concerning the success of British arms in Africa at the fall of Tel-el-Kebir, and the termination of the war, in consequence of the brilliant efforts of the army and navy under General Wolseley and Admiral Seymour.

During the months of September and October, in the South-Eastern horizon throughout the United-States and Canada, there appeared a beautiful and brilliant comet, which was much admired by the Scientific world.

* "The Syndicate received a land grant of every alternate section for twenty-four miles on either side of its line, amounting to 25,000,000 acres, and a practical endorsement of their bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000, besides an absolute gift of the completed section of the road. * * * The whole amount of completed road to be turned over by the Government to the syndicate is 700 miles, valued at \$28,000,000. * * * The Syndicate receives certain incidental privileges from the Government, such as exemption from taxation of its right of way, depot buildings in unsettled country, and its lands until sold, and exemption from duty of materials used in construction. On the other hand, it must submit to Government regulation of its tariffs. * * * The length of the old Government line was 2,200 miles, 400 in the Thunder Bay, 1,200 in the valley and 600 in the British Colombia section. Of course, the new line cannot yet be measured, but it is certainly much shorter."

TABULATION.

A.D.

HISTORY - OF CANADA.	{	EPOCH 1. CONQUEST OF NEW FRANCE.....	1760
		“ 2. THE TREATY OF PARIS, CANADA CEDED TO GREAT BRITAIN.....	1763
		“ 3. THE QUEBEC ACT.....	1774
		“ 4. DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INTO UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.....	1791
		“ 5. UNION OF THE TWO CANADAS.....	1841
		“ 6. BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDER- ATION.....	1867
		“ 7. THE C. P. R. SYNDICATE.....	1881
		“ 8. THE QUEEN OF COMETS.....	1882

Now, in conclusion, the author feels constrained to add, even though it be repetition; *figures are not representatives of time*, but markers of it as of quantities of anything else.

Throughout the whole of the Periods and Epochs the sense will remain unimpaired if the dates, in almost every instance, be passed without being read.

They will be found useful, however, in assisting to readily fix localities upon the Chart, from which, as well as from the Centograph and Slate, all the events must be given by the pupils.

Should these instructions be literally followed, the foregoing work, it is hoped and believed, will possess qualities that will be appreciated by the student of history: its success, however, in whatever light it may be viewed, must depend upon its practical utility in the field to which it will be adapted.



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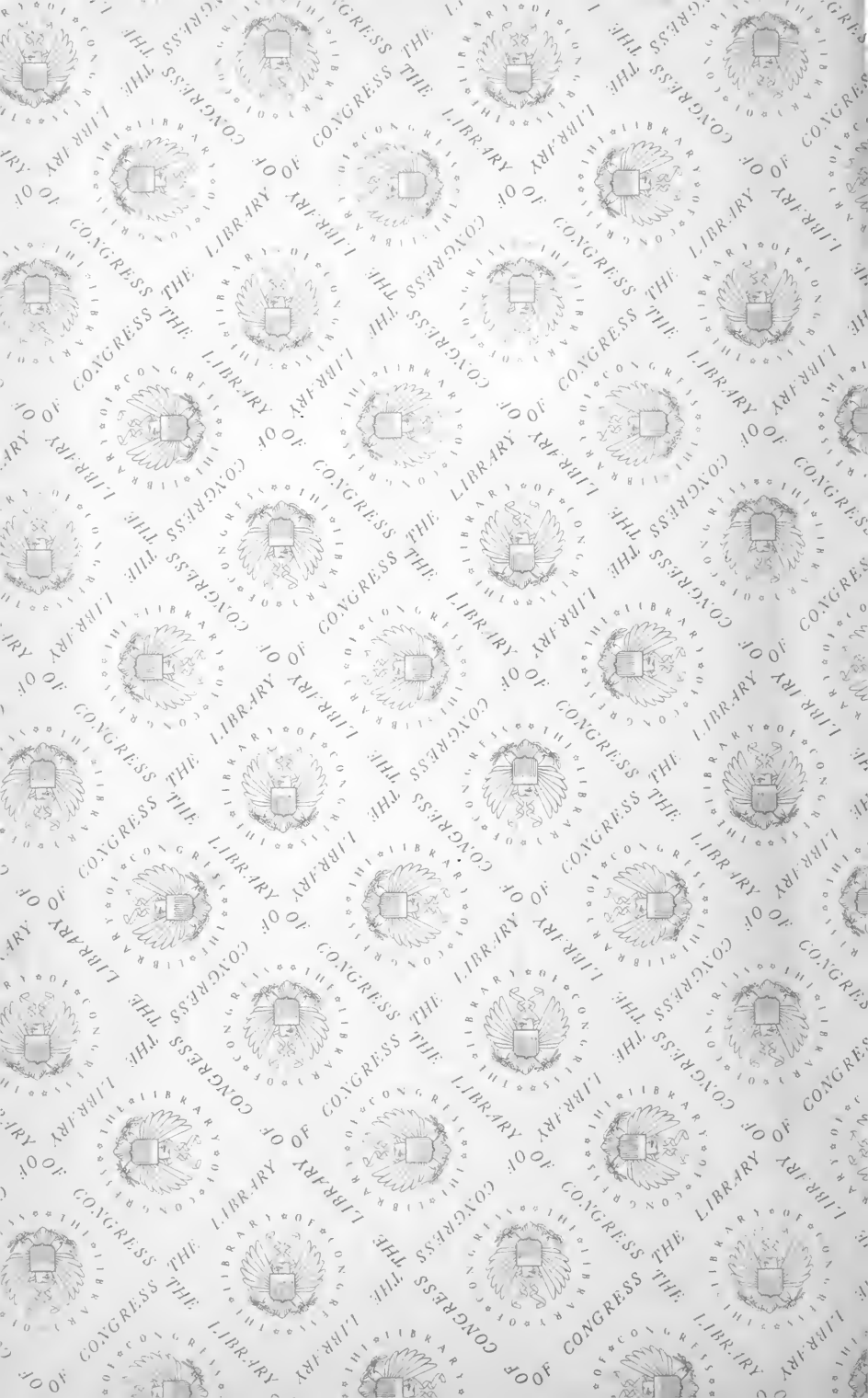
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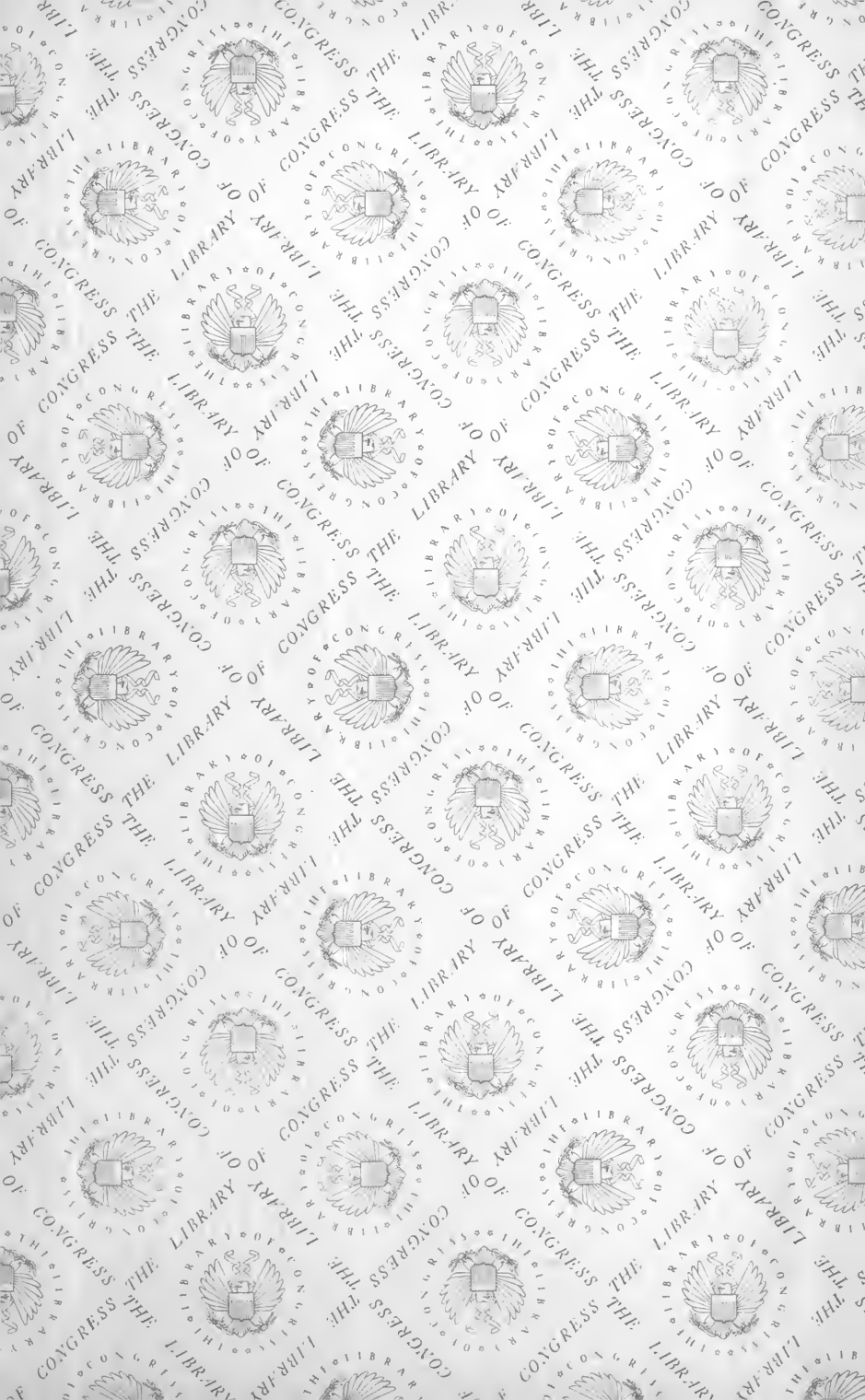
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